How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper

Prof. Dr. Salam M. Elhafez

Professor of Biomechanics

Faculty of Physical Therapy, Cairo University

e-mail: egyptsalam@yahoo.co.uk

Web: http://scholar.cu.edu.eg/?q=salamelhafez/

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Objectives of the workshop

By the end of this workshop, the participants will be able to:

- Understand some publication vocabularies.
- Write a good manuscript.
- Structure a successful research paper.
- Choose the proper journal for submission.
- Follow Guide/Instructions for Authors.
- Write good cover letter and title page.
- Submit a manuscript to a specific journal.
- Know what to do before, during and after reviewing process.

Some Publication Terms

Manuscript

- The original text of an author's work, handwritten or now usually typed, that is submitted to a publisher.

- From Latin manuscriptum "document written by hand,“ manu scriptus "written by hand,"
- manu, of manus "hand“.
- scriptus, past participle of scribere "to write" .
- Abbreviation is MS, plural MSS.

Citation

- A quotation from or reference to a book, paper, or author, especially in a scholarly work.

Peer-review

- Evaluation of scientific, academic, or professional work or research by others working in the same field to assess its suitability for publication or further development.

Conflict of interest

- Any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) the work of authors.

- The conflict is between the financial interest that may pressure an author to present data in a way that is biased, and academic interest which assumes that a researcher presents the data in an unbiased way.

Most common types of Peer Review

- **Single Blind Peer Review**: where the author is known to the reviewer, but the reviewer is unknown to the author.
- **Double Blind Review**: where the identity of both the author and reviewer is anonymous.
- **Open Review (open label)**: where reviewer, editor and author know each other.

Single anonymized	Author doesn't know the identiy of the reviewer.
Double anonymized	Reviewer doesn't know the identity of the author, and vice-versa.
Open Peer review	The identity of the author and the reviewer is known by all participants, during or after the review process.
Transparent Peer review	Review report is posted with the published article. Reviewer can choose if they want to share their identity.
Collaborative	• Two or more reviewers work together to submit a unified report. OR • Author revises manuscript under the supervision of one or more reviewers.
Post publication	Review solicited or unsolicited, of a published paper. Does not exclude other forms of peer review.

Randomized Controlled Trials (RCT)

- Research project that assigns human subjects to intervention or comparison groups to study the cause-and-effect relationships between a medical intervention and health outcome.

(CONSORT) Flow chart

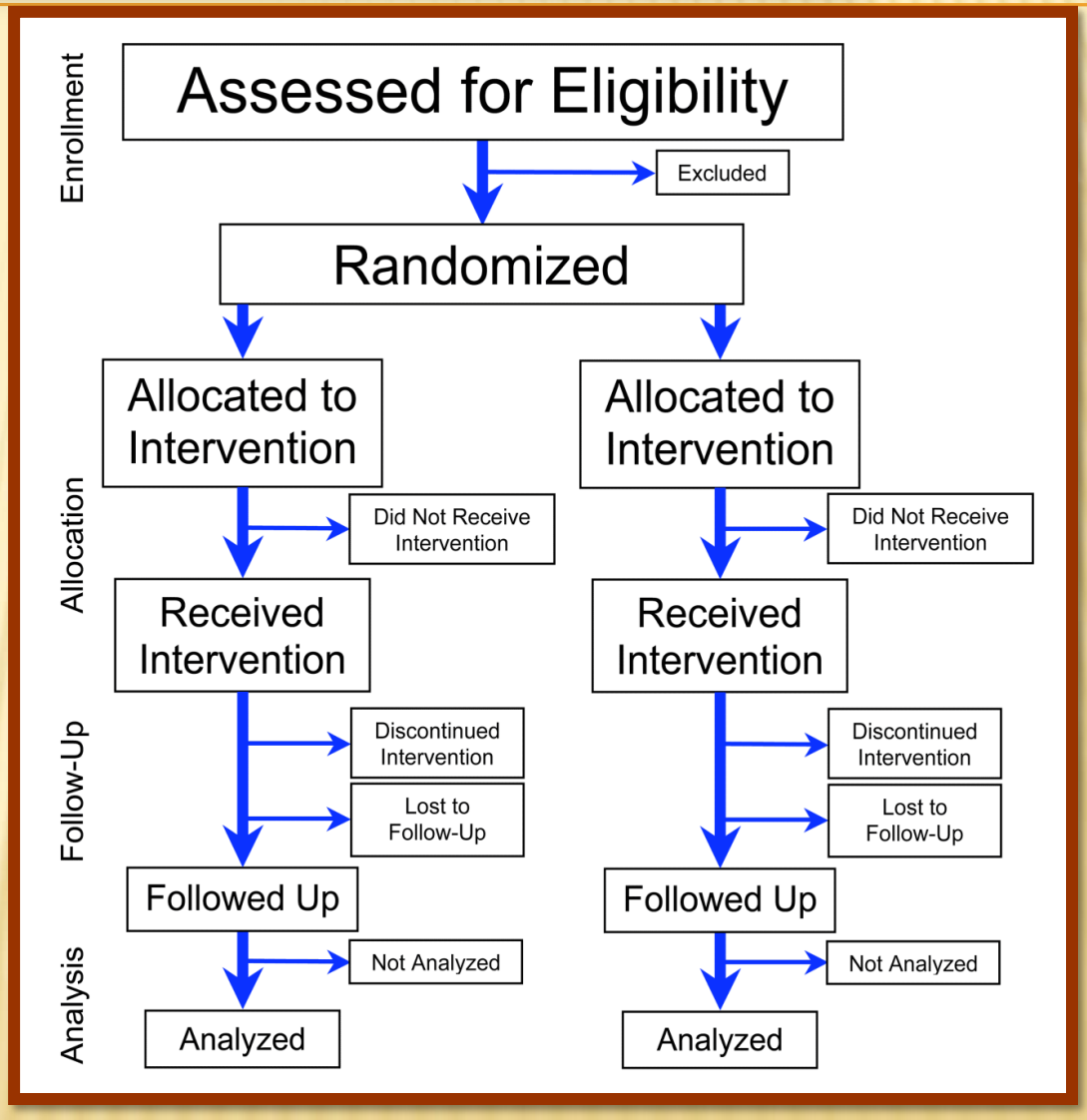
- All RCT studies should include a completed Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (COSORT) flow chart.

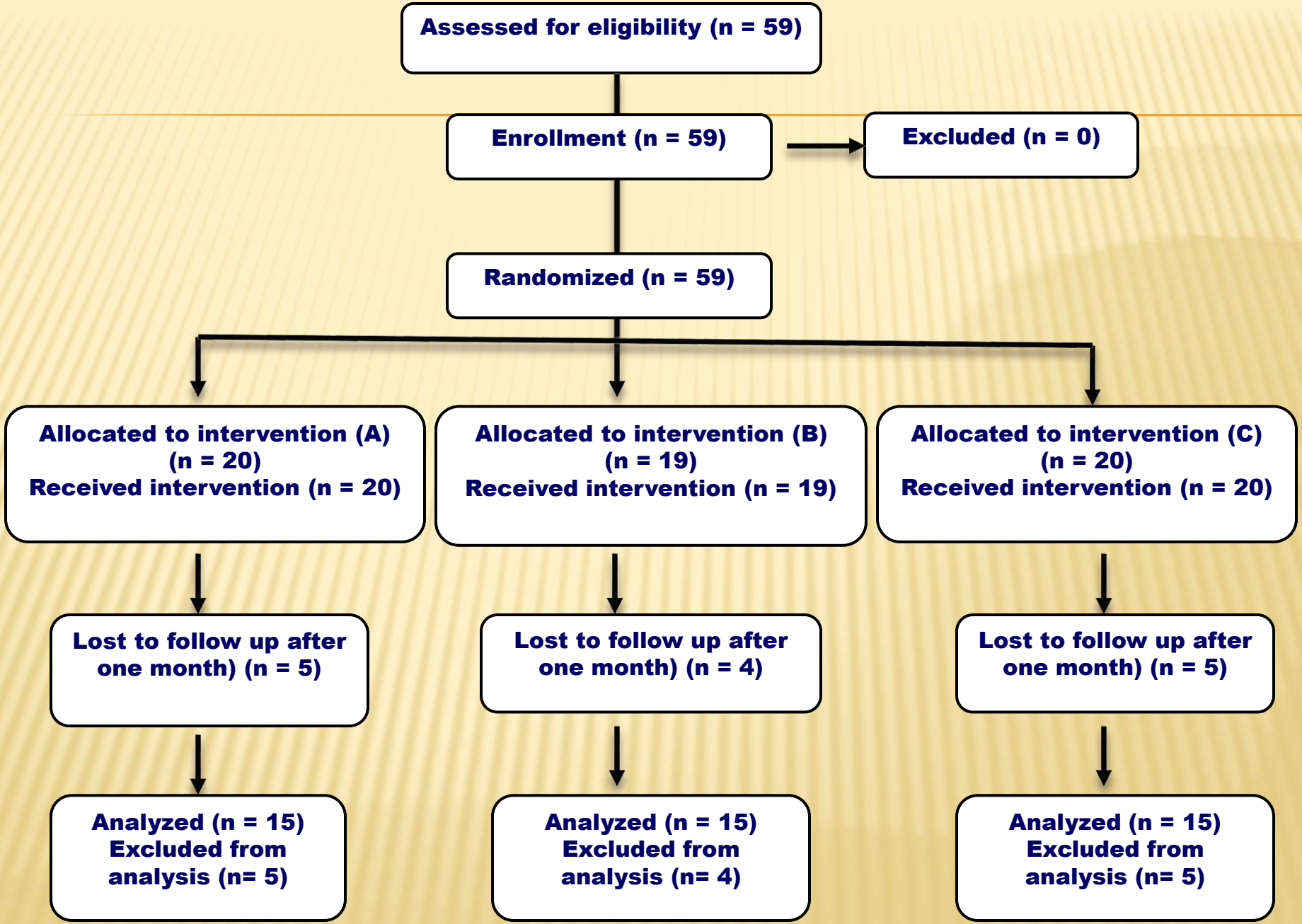
CONSORT Flow chart

- In 1993, 30 experts
- Comprised of medical journal editors, clinical trialists, epidemiologists, and methodologists
- Met in Ottawa, Canada
- With the aim of developing a new scale to assess the quality of randomized controlled trial (RCT) reports

CONSORT Flow chart

Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials




Assessed for eligibility (n = 59)
Enrollment (n = 59)
Excluded (n = 0)
Randomized (n = 59)
Allocated to intervention (A) (n = 20) Received intervention (n = 20)
Allocated to intervention (B) (n = 19) Received intervention (n = 19)
Allocated to intervention (C) (n = 20) Received intervention (n = 20)
Lost to follow up after one month) (n = 5)
Lost to follow up after one month) (n = 4)
Lost to follow up after one month) (n = 5)
Analyzed (n = 15) Excluded from analysis (n= 5)
Analyzed (n = 15) Excluded from analysis (n= 4)
Analyzed (n = 15) Excluded from analysis (n= 5)

CONSORT checklist

CONSORT 2010 checklist of information to include when reporting a randomised trial*

Section/Topic	Item No	Checklist item	Reported on page No
Title and abstract			
	1a	Identification as a randomised trial in the title	
	1b	Structured summary of trial design, methods, results, and conclusions (for specific guidance see CONSORT for abstracts)	
Introduction			
Background and objectives	2a	Scientific background and explanation of rationale	
	2b	Specific objectives or hypotheses	
Methods			
Trial design	3a	Description of trial design (such as parallel, factorial) including allocation ratio	
	3b	Important changes to methods after trial commencement (such as eligibility criteria), with reasons	
Participants	4a	Eligibility criteria for participants	
	4b	Settings and locations where the data were collected	
Interventions	5	The interventions for each group with sufficient details to allow replication, including how and when they were actually administered	
Outcomes	6a	Completely defined pre-specified primary and secondary outcome measures, including how and when they were assessed	
	6b	Any changes to trial outcomes after the trial commenced, with reasons	
Sample size	7a	How sample size was determined	
	7b	When applicable, explanation of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines	
Randomisation:			
Sequence generation	8a	Method used to generate the random allocation sequence	
	8b	Type of randomisation; details of any restriction (such as blocking and block size)	
Allocation concealment mechanism	9	Mechanism used to implement the random allocation sequence (such as sequentially numbered containers), describing any steps taken to conceal the sequence until interventions were assigned	
Implementation	10	Who generated the random allocation sequence, who enrolled participants, and who assigned participants to interventions	
Blinding	11a	If done, who was blinded after assignment to interventions (for example, participants, care providers, those	

IRB

- An **Institutional Review Board** (IRB), also known as an independent ethics committee (IEC), ethical review board (ERB) or research ethics board (REB), is a committee that has been formally designated to approve, monitor, and review biomedical and behavioral research involving humans. They often conduct some form of risk-benefit analysis in an attempt to determine whether or not research should be done.

Required IRB for research conducted at the Faculty of Physical Therapy

IRB

IRB

Cairo university
Faculty of physical Therapy
Research Ethical Committee

No:P.T.REC/012/003366 **12 /9/2021**

To: Dr. Eman Ahmed Ahmed

الباحثة :- ايمان احمد احمد

القسم:- الميكانيكا الحيوية

عنوان البحث: -

Biomechanical effects of tissue flossing and eccentric training on hamstring flexbility in patients with plantar

نحيطكم علما بموافقة لجنة أخلاقيات البحث العلمي علي خطة البحث المقدمة و تعتبر هذه الموافقة سارية اعتبارا من تاريخها.

و يرجي ملاحظة أنه يجب إخطار اللجنة علي الفور في حال وجود أي آثار سلبية غير متوقعة عليه قد تؤثر علي موافقة اللجنة.

Clinical Trial Registry (CTR) Number

- Is an official platform and catalog for registering a clinical trial. Some countries require clinical trials being conducted in that country to be registered, other do not require it, but often strongly encouraged.

- CT registration number from a public trial registry should be included at the **end of the abstract** of the paper.

Pan-African Clinical Trials Registry (PACTR)

- Is a regional register of clinical trials conducted in Africa. Clinical trials can be registered free of charge. The PACTR aims to increase clinical trial registration in Africa by developing awareness of the need to register trials .

- Pan –African Clinical Trials Registry is available at PACTR.org

ClinicalTrials.gov

- Both PACTR and ClinicalTrial.gov give access to IPD

IPD

- **Individual Participant Data** sharing (in PACTR or ClinicalTrial.gov.
- Making clinical trial data at the individual level available to researchers who were not part of the original study team.

Prospective trials

- Clinical trial registry **before** data collection (required from most journals)

Retrospective trials

- Clinical trial registry **after** data collection

Corresponding Author

- The author who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication of the paper.

Plagiarism

- The use of someone else's words in an article for which you claim to be the author. There is also **self-plagiarism**, where an author repeats parts of previous papers, so the words are their own, but they have been published elsewhere.

- **SALAMI technique** is cutting the paper into slices (self-plagiarism). Salami publication is characterized by similarity of hypothesis, methodology or results but not text similarity.

ISSN

- An International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is a unique eight-digit number used to identify a periodical publication at a specific media type.
- p- ISSN = ISSN for print media (paper).
- e- ISSN = ISSN for electronic media (online).
- L- ISSN = linking ISSN (ISSN-L)= provides a mechanism for collocation or linking among the different media versions of the same continuing resource.

ORCID

(Open Researcher and Contributer ID) Is a non-profit organization providing researchers with a unique digital identifier that links their work, eliminates name ambiguity, and stays with them throughout their career.

Elsevier supports this initiative and has integrated the ORCID ID within EES. A user with a consolidated profile can link their ORCID ID to their EES journal accounts. When submitting a paper to a journal via EES, not only the corresponding author but also the co-authors can link their ORCIDs to the submission. This helps editors select the right reviewer candidates and also means that if a submission is accepted and published; all authors' ORCID publication lists will automatically be updated.

ORCID

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1872-2939

Thomson Reuters

- Paul Julius Reuter aged 53 years (1869), Reuter's agency built a reputation in Europe for being the first to report news scoops from abroad, such as Abraham Lincoln's assassination.

Thomson Reuters

- Born: Roy Herbert Thomson
  June 5, 1894,
  Toronto, Canada
- Thomson company was founded by Roy Thomson in 1934 (Publisher).
- On 15 May 2007, Canada's The Thomson Corporation acquired Reuters

Clarivate Analytics

- In 2016 Thomson Reuters struck a $3.55 billion deal.
- Formerly known as Thomson Reuters (before 2008).
- Clarivate Analytics owe Web of Science.
- WOS previously known as WOK

SJR

Scimago Journal Ranking
Scientific Journal Ranking

- Measure of the prestige of scholarly journals. SJR scores are computed using network analysis of citations received by journals

- Measure of the scientific influence of scholarly journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where the citations come from.

SJR

Scimago Journal Ranking
Scientific Journal Ranking

- SJR indicator is a numeric value representing the average number of weighted citations received during a selected year per document published in that journal during the previous three years, as indexed by Scopus.

- Higher SJR indicator values are meant to indicate greater journal prestige. SJR is developed by the Scimago Lab,[1] originated from a research group at University of Granada, Spain.

Impact Factor

Taylor&Francis

- Two year Impact Factor (2014) = A/B
- A = Citation received in 2014 to articles published in 2012 and 2013 (the number of times articles published in 2012 and 2013 were cited by indexed journals during 2014).
- B = articles published in 2012 and 2013.
- 2014 impact factor = 100/100 =1
- IF = 350/100 = 3.5
- The Impact Factor is then used to rank journals in order – the theory being that the more often a paper is quoted in the reference lists, the greater impact that paper has had on medical research.

Quartile (Q)

- ***What is Q1 Q2 Q3/Q4 in SCImago?***

- ***Q1 is occupied by the top 25% of journals in the list.***

- ***Q2 is occupied by journals in the 25 to 50% group.***
- ***To be a journal as Q2, a journal's impact factor must be in the upper half (the top 50%) of journals publishing in the same field of science***

- ***Q3 is occupied by journals in the 50 to 75% group.***
- ***Q4 is occupied by journals in the 75 to 100% group.***

Quartile (Q)

- **Q1** includes the most prestigious journals in the field with the highest number of citations.
- **Q2** covers journals with slightly lower impact factors, but still of high quality.
- **Q3** are fairly ranking and influential publications that are suitable for achieving almost all scientific goals.
- **Q4** includes journals with lower impact factors, often those that have recently been included in the database.

H-index

- ***H-index (Hirsch index or Hirsch number)*** **is an index that attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the published body of work of a scientist or scholar or journal or group of scientists e.g. department.**

- **It was suggested in 2005 by Jorge E. Hirsch, a physicist at UCSD as a tool for determining theoretical physicists' relative quality.**

- **H-index reflects both the number of publications and the number of citations per publication.**

- The h-index serves as an alternative to more traditional journal impact factor metrics in the evaluation of the impact of the work of a particular researcher.

- Hirsch has demonstrated that h has high predictive value for whether a scientist has won honors like National Academy membership or the Nobel Prize. The h-index grows as citations accumulate and thus it depends on the "academic age" of a researcher.

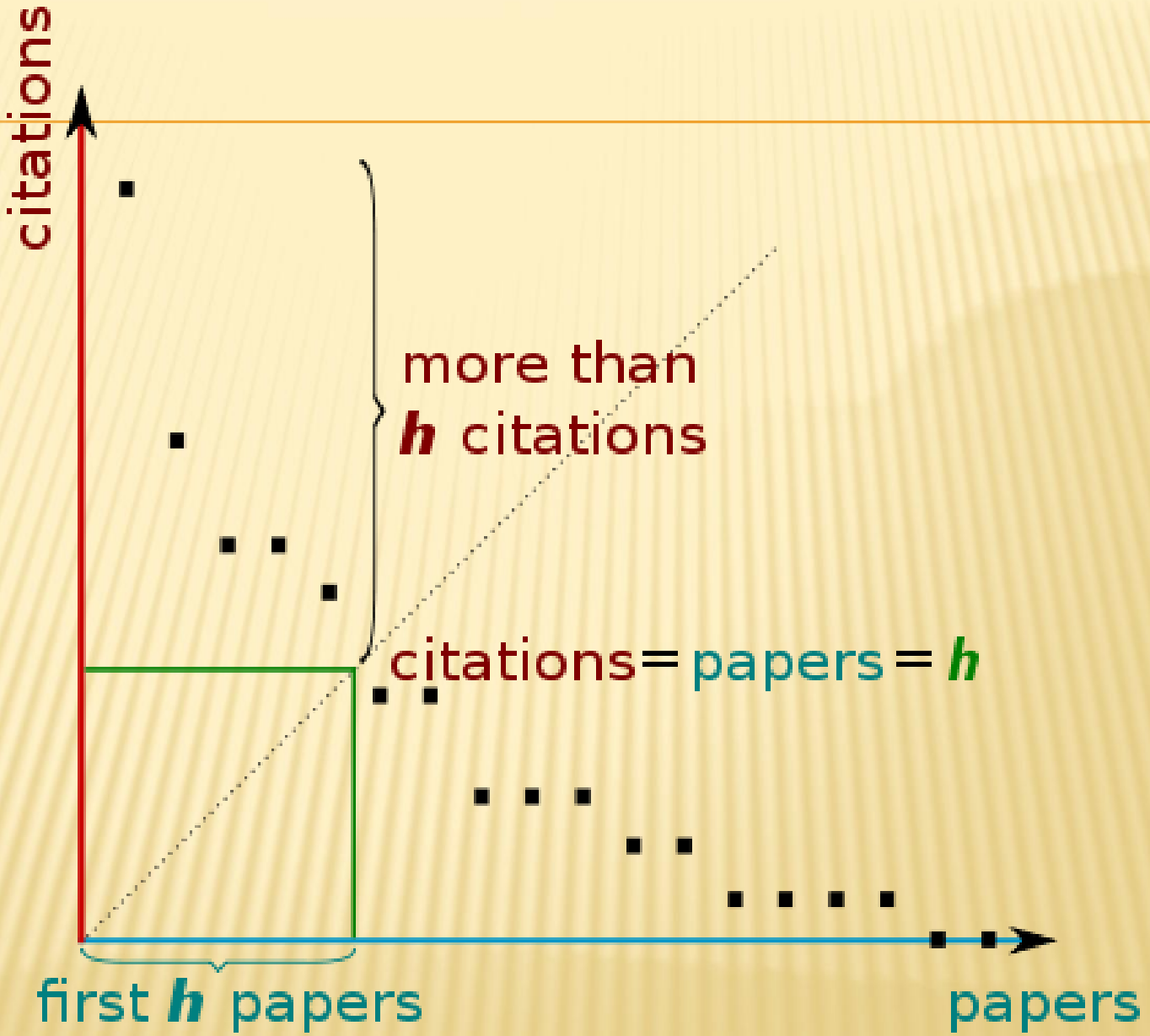
How to measure H-index

- ***To manually calculate your h-index, organize articles in descending order, based on the number of times they have been cited.***

How to calculate H-index

- *Your h-index is based on a list of your publications ranked in descending order by the Times Cited count.*
- *The value of h is equal to the number of papers (N) in the list that have N or more citations.*
- *In the example below, the researcher would have an h-index of 8, as 8 articles have been cited at least 8 or more times, and the remaining articles have each been cited 8 times or less.*

Publication		Times Cited	
1	------	87	
2	------	70	
3	------	46	
4	------	32	
5	------	19	
6	------	15	
7	------	10	
8	------	9	Cut-off
9	------	8	
10	------	6	
11	------	4	
12	------	1	


citations
more than
h citations
citations = papers = h
first h papers
papers

Scopus

- ***Scopus** is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings.*
- **It covers nearly 25,000 titles from over 7000 publishers of which 20,000 are peer-reviewed journals.**
- **It is owned by Elsevier and is available online by subscription.**
- **Scopus offers author profiles which covers affiliations, number of publications and details on the number of citations. It has alerting features that allows registered users to track changes to a profile and a facility to calculate authors' h-index.**

- In 2008, comparisons were done between PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and Google scholar and concluded: Scopus offers about 20% more coverage than Web of Science, PubMed remains an optimal tool in biomedical electronic research.
- Scopus covers a wider journal range but is limited to recent articles (published after 1995) compared with Web of Science. Google scholar and Web of Science can retrieve even the most obscure information.

Writing Good Manuscript

Writing M.Sc. and Ph.D. Protocol / Thesis

Structure of a research paper

Experimental process	Section of the paper	Order of writing	
		Ideal	Actual
What did I do?	Abstract	Fifth	Fifth
What is the problem?	Introduction	First	Third
How did I solve the problem?	Methods & experiment	Second	First
What did I find out?	Results	Third	Second
What does it mean?	Discussion	Fourth	Fourth
Who helped me out?	Acknowledgements (optional)	Last	Last
Whose work did I refer to?	Literature cited (references)	Always	Always

Structure of M.Sc. / Ph. D. Protocol / Thesis

- Title (Arabic, English)
- Introduction
- Literature review
- Subjects and method
- Results
- Discussion
- References
- Appendices
- Arabic summary

Title

- Attract the reader's attention.
- Be specific.
- Keep it informative and concise "as short as possible".
- Avoid jargon and abbreviations.
- Remove redundancies (e.g. observation of , the nature of).
- Think to yourself: "how will I search for this piece of information?" when you design the title.
- Take care when choosing the title, remember academics may find it via a search engine or see it on a content alerting service.
- Avoid use of word "using".

Introduction

- Background (1-2 pages)
- Statement (s) of the problem (should be stated in question form)
  - e.g. Will there be (Is there) any effect of trunk rotation position on foraminal dimensions of L4-L5 in discogenic patients.
- Purpose (s) of the study
  - e.g. The purpose of this study will be (is/was) to investigate the effect of core stability exercise on quadriceps torque in PFPS.

Introduction

- **Significance of the study**
  - Make your research problem your starting point.
  - Describe how your research will add to the existing body of knowledge.
  - Describe how your research will help society.
  - Mention the specific people or organizations who will benefit from your research.
  - Indicate how your research will aid future studies in the field (e.g. Biomechanics)

Introduction

- **Basic assumptions**
  - Assumption is something that you assume to be true, even without proof.
    - It is assumed that all patients exert their maximum effort during Isokinetic measurements.
    - It is assumed that all patients conduct their home program as described.

Introduction

- **Delimitation**
  - Characteristics that limit the scope and describe the boundaries of the study.
  - Boundaries that the researcher sets in a research study, deciding what to include and what to exclude.
    - Time , geographical, population, data, location or setting in which the study takes place.
    - The study will be (was) delimited to:
      - Females with CAI.
      - Age range 20 -30 years.
      - Unilateral affection

Introduction

- **Hypothesis (hypotheses)**
  - States your predictions about what your research will find.
  - The null hypothesis (H_0) is always stated in the negative.
    - There will be (is) no differences between core stability exercises and balance exercises on the isokinetic torque of quadriceps in PFPS.
    - There will be (is) is no effect of laser on ROM and pain in patient with adhesive capsulitis.

Introduction

- Provide context to convince readers that you clearly know why your work is useful.
- Be brief
- Clearly address the following:
  - What is the problem?
  - Are there any existing solution?
  - Which solution is the best?
  - What is its main limitation?
  - What do you hope to achieve?
- Try to be consistent with the nature of the journal.

3 steps to write Introduction

- Hook
- Transition
- Thesis

Hook

- A sentence used to draw in the reader. 3 types of hook
  - **Anecdote** (short story about person or event).
  - **Statistics** (shocking statement can be used to amaze the reader). E.g. nearly 2500 people were killed and 1000 more were wounded.
  - **Thoughtful question** (used to make reader think deeply about your topic).

Transition

- Then you need transition to move smoothly from your hook to your thesis statement.

Thesis

- A thesis statement introduces your reader to your topic and the three main points you will be covering in your paper.
- Topic + 3 main points = thesis.
  - 1- why does what you are studying matter?
  - 2- what has been done before?
  - 3- what are you doing that is novel or interesting?

1- why does what you are studying matter

- Why your study is significant?

2- what has been done before

- Longest section.
- Summarizes the key points from previous work.
- Be analytical (what was the advance, what were the authors not able to do)
- Aim is to convince the reader that you know what has gone on in this field before you.

3- what you are doing is novel or interesting

- Probably the most important section.
- Justify your project.
- Explain why what you are doing is an advance on what has done before.

- Example

“ Although many authors have investigated the contribution of each muscular moment during normal gait, the percentage contribution of lower limb muscle moment to the vertical GRF in the sagittal plane has never been studied before”

Literature review

- **What is it?**
  - **Major works published about your narrow topic.**
  - **Major works then reviewed: you are just extracting major elements from the published works.**
    - **Have snapshots on major concepts.**
    - **State relationships between these snapshots.**
    - **Timeline between these relationships (may not be used)**
  - **Clearly address the following**
    - **What is the problem?**
    - **Are there any existing solution?**
    - **Which solution is the best?**
    - **What is its main limitation?**
    - **What do you hope to achieve?**
- **What it isn't?**
  - **Not an essay.**
  - **Not state or prove your main points.**

Literature review

- **Why?**
  - **Improve understanding**
    - **Build up your understanding and background.**
  - **Demonstrate knowledge.**
  - **Make the reader updated.**
  - **Provide context to convince readers that you clearly know why your work is useful.**
- **Common error**
  - **Collecting as many citation as possible (playing a numbers game). Not an essay.**
  - **Trying to summarize all literature you have collected.**

Literature review

- **Organization**
  - Chronological (from time to time)
  - Advancements (technology)
  - Geographical (Asia, Europe…)
  - Questions
- **Writing process**
  - Collect
  - Analyze (zooming, scanning, to know what is good and what is not)
  - Arrange (snapshots)
  - Summarize

Subject and Method

- **Design of the study**
  - Including the venue of the study.
  - Ethical approval
- **Participant selection**
  - Sample size and method of selection.
  - Inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- **Outcome measures**
  - How many group included.
  - Independent and dependent variables.

Subject and Method

- **Instruments**
  - Validity, reliability, calibration.
  - Include all equipment and materials used.
- **Procedure and intervention**
  - State if you conduct pilot study.
  - Steps of conducting your study.
  - Pre-experimental and experimental steps.
- **Data analysis**
  - Which statistics program you will (was) use and which test will be (was) conducted.
  - Alpha level of significance. (0.05)

Statistical table

- **Just an empty table in protocol preparation**

Group (A)				Group (B)			
Pre		Post		Pre		Post	
PT/BW	OSI	PT/BW	OSI	PT/BW	OSI	PT/BW	OSI

Results

What have you found?

- Tell a clear and easy-to-understand story.
- Include the following:
  - Main findings, unexpected findings, and results of statistical analysis.
- Captions and legends must be detailed enough to make figures and tables self-explanatory.
- No duplication of results described in text or other illustrations.

Results

- Use color ONLY when necessary e.g. if different line styles can clarify the meaning, use this instead of color. Figure should be visible and distinguishable when printed out in black and white.

- Do NOT selectively adjust any image to enhance visualization of results.

Discussion

- What the results mean?
  - Most important section.
  - Make the discussion correspond to the results.
  - You have to compare published results with yours.
- Can be classified into sections.
- Limitation section should be written.

Conclusion

- How the work advances the field from present state of knowledge.
- You should be clear, justify your work in the research field.
- Suggest further experiments.

Acknowledgments

- **Include:**
  - **Advisors.**
  - **Financial supporters.**
  - **Proofreaders, editors.**
  - **Typists.**
  - **Suppliers who may have given materials.**

References

- Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based:
  - Do not use too many references.
  - Avoid excessive self-citations.
  - Avoid excessive citations of publications from same region.
  - Stick to the "Guide for Authors".

- Main important reference styles:
  - Author-Date Style (Harvard style).
  - Numeric Style (Vancouver Style).

Abstract

- Ab = out, trahere = pull, (abstract = to pull out).
- Overview of the main story.
- Highlights each section of the paper.
- Limited length = 100-300 words.
- Stands on its own.
- A clear abstract will strongly influence whether or not your work is further considered.

Abstract

- It is the advertisement of your article.
- Be accurate, specific, and brief.
- Most often the only part people read.
- Abstracts should be written in the third person (was conducted) and shouldn't contain references. It should NOT be the same as introduction or conclusion.

Unstructured Abstract

Includes no subheadings

Structured Abstract

Includes subheadings

- 1) **Background.**
- 2) **Purpose** (aim).
- 3) **Experiments** (quick summary of materials and methods).
- 4) **Results** (key results, no raw data).
- 5) **Conclusion** (the answer to the question asked).
- 6) **Implication**, recommendation.

Common mistakes in writing abstract

- 1) Holding back significant information.
- 2) Lack of balanced coverage.
- 3) Includes references.
- 4) Using the same sentence for the first line of the abstract and the first line of the introduction.

Keywords

- Used by indexing and abstracting services (if you want to search for this title what key word would your write in search engine).
- They are labels of your manuscript.
- Check “Guide for Authors”.

Table 3.4 Golden rules for reporting numbers.

Rule	Correct expression
Numbers less than 10 are words.	In the study group, eight participants underwent the intervention.
Numbers 10 or more are numbers.	There were 120 participants in the study.
Words not numbers begin a sentence.	Twenty per cent of participants had diabetes.
Be consistent in lists of numbers.	In the sample, 15 boys and 4 girls had diabetes.
Numbers less than 1 begin with a zero.	The *P* value was 0·013.
Do not use a space between a number and its per cent sign.	In total, 35% of participants had diabetes.
Use one space between a number and its unit.	The mean height of the group was 170 cm.
Report percentages to only one decimal place if the sample size is larger than 100.	In our sample of 212 children, 10·4% had diabetes.
Do not use decimal places if the sample size is less than 100.	In our sample of 44 children, 10% had diabetes.
Do not use percentages if the sample size is less than 20.	In our sample of 18 children, two had diabetes.
Do not imply greater precision than your measurement instrument.	Only use one decimal place more than the basic unit of measurement when reporting statistics (means, medians, standard deviations, 95% confidence interval, interquartile ranges, etc.)
For ranges use "to" or a comma but not "–" to avoid confusion with a minus sign and use the same number of decimal places as the summary statistic.	The mean height was 162 cm (95% CI 156 to 168). The mean height was 162 cm (95% CI 156, 168). The median value was 0·5 mm (interquartile range −0·08 to 0·7). The range of heights was 145 to 170 cm.
Rules for data numbers do not apply to citations to the literature.	The page range was 145–70.

Summary of steps before writing my paper

- Determine if you are ready to publish.
- Choose the target journal.
- Check the guide for authors.

Key points Kridnix

- If you don't publish it, you haven't done it.
- Knowledge is lost without written records.
- The skill of writing is to create a context in which other people can think.

  Edwin Scholessberg
- If you don't have the time to read, you don't have the time or the tools to write

  Stephen King
- You have to read enough papers to pick up the style and the tone of the journal you are submitting to and also to be able to reference the work of others.

  Kridnix

- **The way to write a paper is to write.**
- **Don’t worry about having perfect spelling or grammar or getting all references in the first time.**
- **Write when you are fresh or alert, Edit when you are tired or brain dead.**
- **Don’t get upset or angry or take revisions personally even if they seem harsh.**
- **Tell your advisor if their revisions start to contradict themselves.**

Manuscript Language

- Has a clear, useful, and exciting message.
- Presented and constructed in a logical manner.
- Reviewers and editors can grasp the significance easily.
- Use proper English language "poor language leads to rejection of your paper".
- Has no common errors as:
  - Sentence construction.
  - Incorrect tenses.
  - Inaccurate grammar.
  - Mixing languages.
- Write direct and short sentences.
- One idea per sentence is sufficient.
- Avoid multiple statements in one sentence.

Editors and reviewers are all busy people- make things easy to save their time.

Manuscript Language
(tenses and grammar)

- **Present** tense for known facts and hypotheses.
- **Past** tense for **experiments** you have conducted.
  - "Groups (1) received US combined with exercises"
  - "Patients were assigned into three equal groups"
- **Past** tense when you describe the **results** of an experiment.
- Avoid abbreviations as "it's", it weren't", "hasn't".
- Minimize use of "however", "furthermore", "in addition", "moreover".
  - **Introduction**: past tense (except for known facts).
  - **Materials and methods**: third person passive tense "was conducted, was measured".
  - **Results**: passive "has been found".

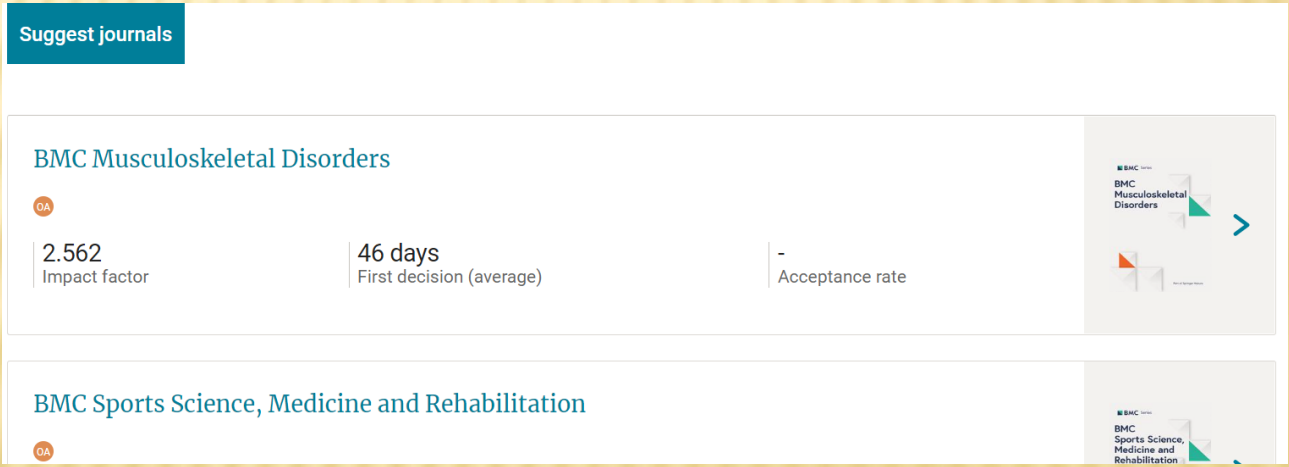
Choosing the Right Journal

Preparation before you start

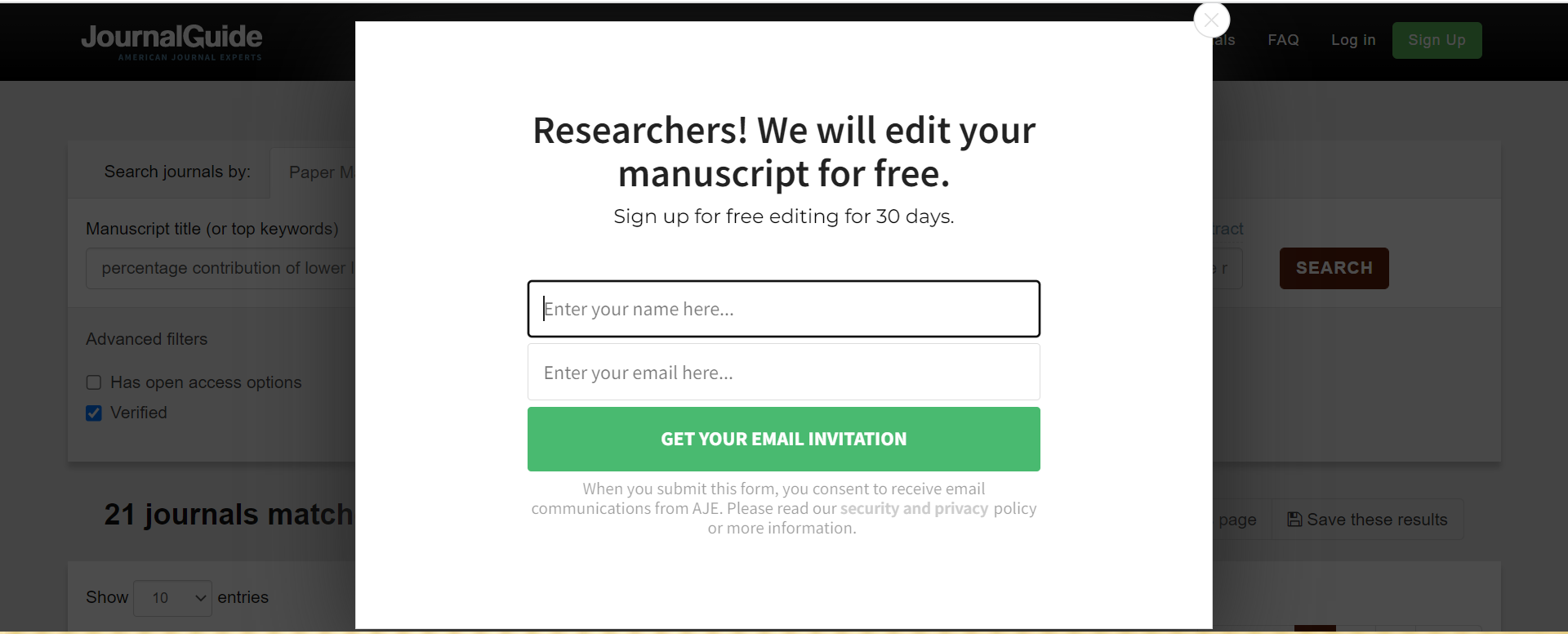
- **Read the Guide for Author:**
  - Editors and Reviewers don't like wasting time on poorly prepared manuscripts.
- **General structure of a research article:**
  - Title
  - Abstract
  - Keywords
  - Main text: (IMRAD) (Introduction, Methods, Results And Discussion). However we usually start with Methods and Results
  - Conclusion
  - Acknowledgements
  - References
  - Supporting materials

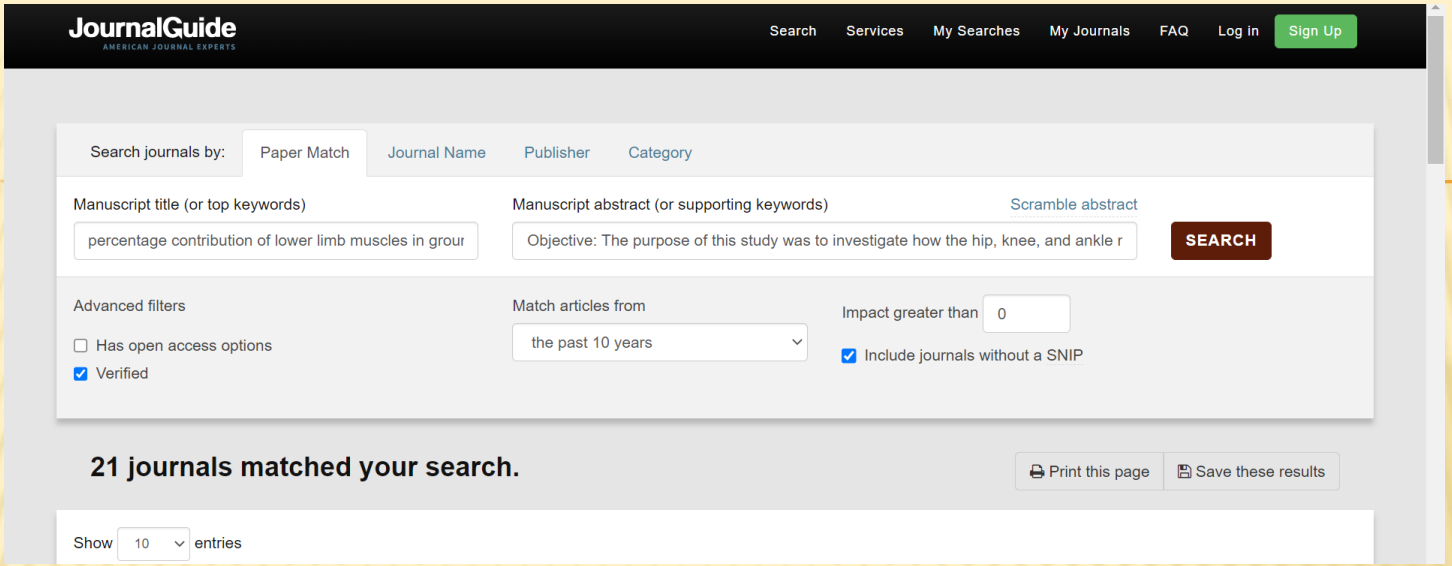
Choosing the Right Journal

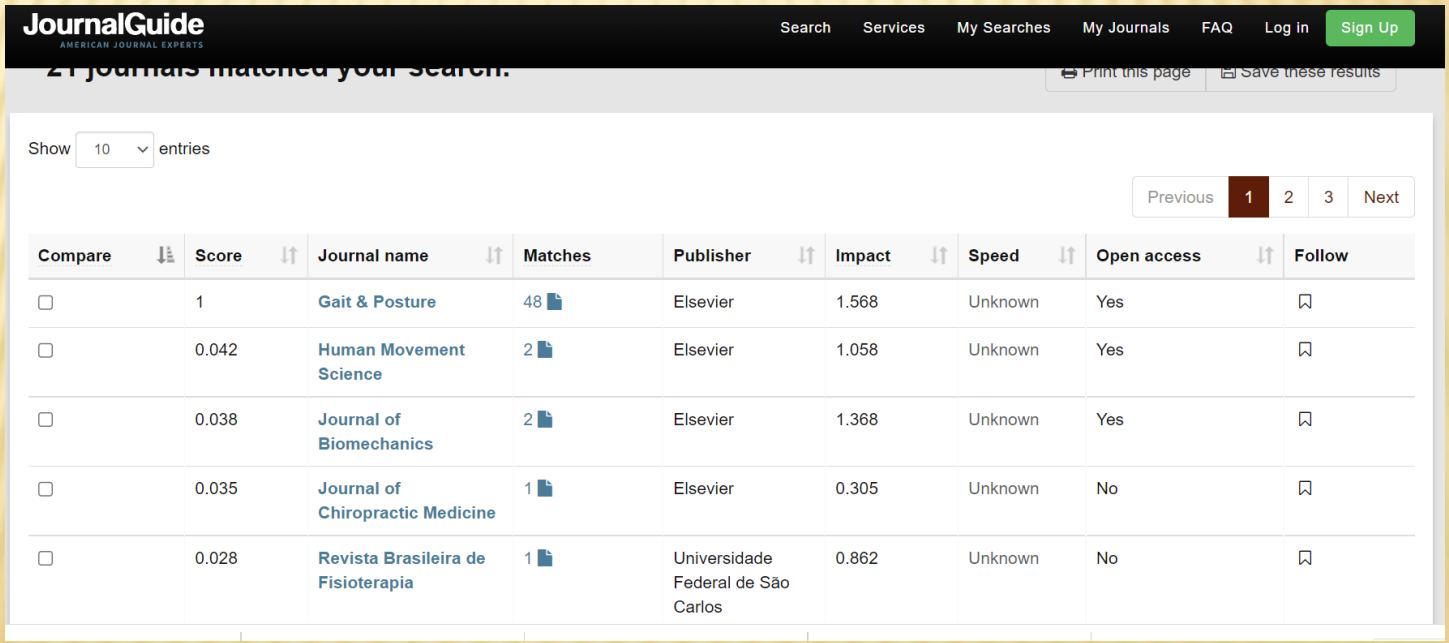
- **Journalsuggester.springer.com**
  - **Put title and abstract, then the site gives you:**
    - **Impact factor**
    - **First decision (average)**
    - **Acceptance rate**



JournalGuide.com







Compare	Score	Journal name	Matches	Publisher	Impact	Speed	Open access	Follow
	1	Gait & Posture	48	Elsevier	1.568	Unknown	Yes	
	0.042	Human Movement Science	2	Elsevier	1.058	Unknown	Yes	
	0.038	Journal of Biomechanics	2	Elsevier	1.368	Unknown	Yes	
	0.035	Journal of Chiropractic Medicine	1	Elsevier	0.305	Unknown	No	
	0.028	Revista Brasileira de Fisioterapia	1	Universidade Federal de São Carlos	0.862	Unknown	No	

Choosing the Right Journal

(Elsevier, Taylor&Francis)

- Discuss with co-author, supervisor and collaborators.
- Look at your references to narrow down your choices
  - (articles in your references will likely lead you to the right journal).
- Review recent publications in each candidate journal.
  - Aims and scope
  - Accepted types of articles
  - Readership
  - Current hot topics (go through the abstracts of recent publications)
- Remember, you are joining a conversation with other contributors; make sure you have something to say.

Choosing the Right Journal

(Elsevier, Taylor&Francis)

- Decide on one journal. DO NOT submit your manuscript to multiple journals at a time.
  - International ethics standards prohibit multiple/simultaneous submission, and editors WILL find out.
  - See publishing ethics www.elsevier.com/editorsupdate
- Stick to the guides/instructions for authors in your manuscript even in the first draft.
  - Editors and reviewers don't like wasting time in poorly prepared manuscripts.
- Types of Journals:
  - Generalist: a title accepting papers across the whole research fields.
  - Niche: a journal with a narrow aims and scope.

Assessing the best journal for your article

Taylor&Francis

- ***Find out journal specifics:*** (Elsevier)
  - Is the journal peer-reviewed?
  - Who is the journal audience?
  - What is the journal's impact factor?
  - What is the average time to print?

- ***Assessing the journal:*** *(Taylor&Francis)*
  - Is it the WOS or Scopus Citation Databases?
  - Does the journal have a ranking in any other database? E.g. ERIH, IBSS, ARC etc.
  - Is the journal available online and/or in print?
  - Is it published by a major publisher?

- Choose the "Best" journal for your article. The best journal is the journal that accept your paper.

Ethics

- In ethical writing DO NOT:

- Lie (Fabrications)
- Cheat (Falsifications)
- Steal (Plagiarism)

- **Fabrications:**
  - **Is making up data or results and recording or reporting them.**
- **Falsifications:**
  - **Is manipulating research materials, equipments or processes or changing or omitting data or results so that the research is not accurately presented.**

Retracted articles

- After publication (if the data is not correct) retraction watch database, retract the article.
- Mansoura and Menofia University have high percentage of retracted articles.
- e.g. safety and efficacy of favipiravir versus hydroxy chloroquine in management of COVID-19 A randomized controlled trial.

Hijacked journals

مجلة مخطوفة

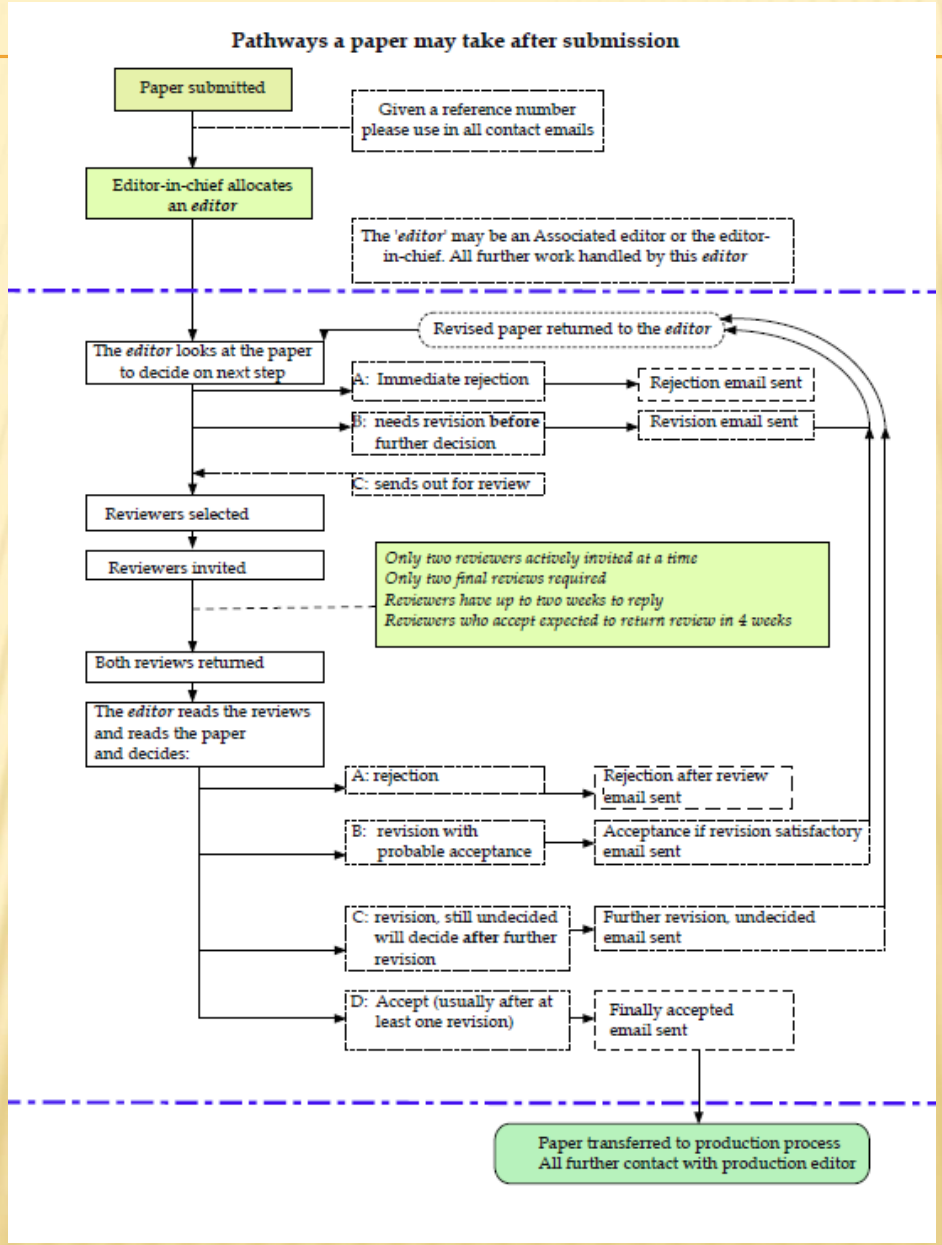
- E.g. Turkish journal of physiotherapy and rehabilitation

Predatory journals

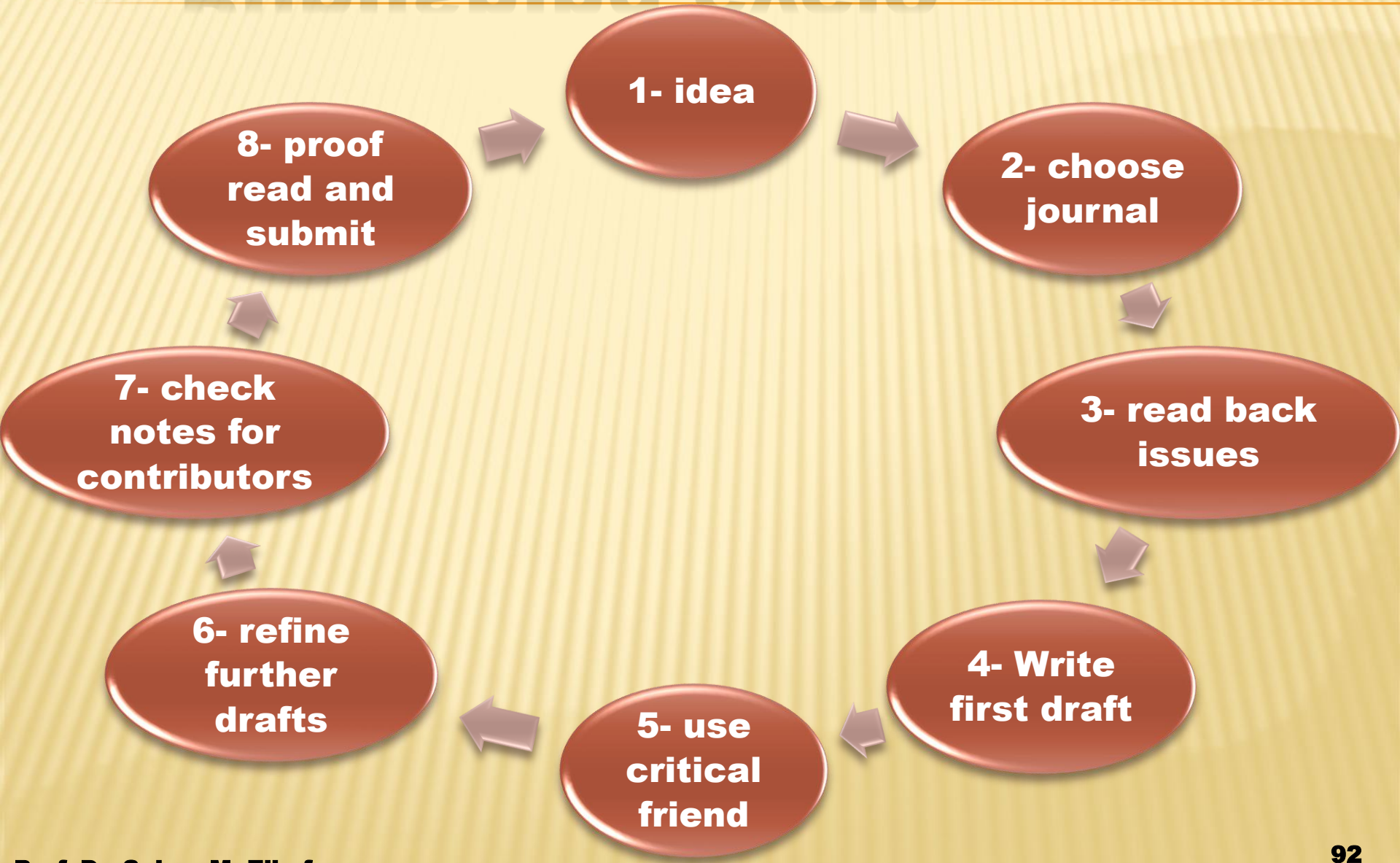
مجلة مفترسة

- No review is performed. Publish for money.
- Beall's list of predatory journals.

Pathway of manuscript

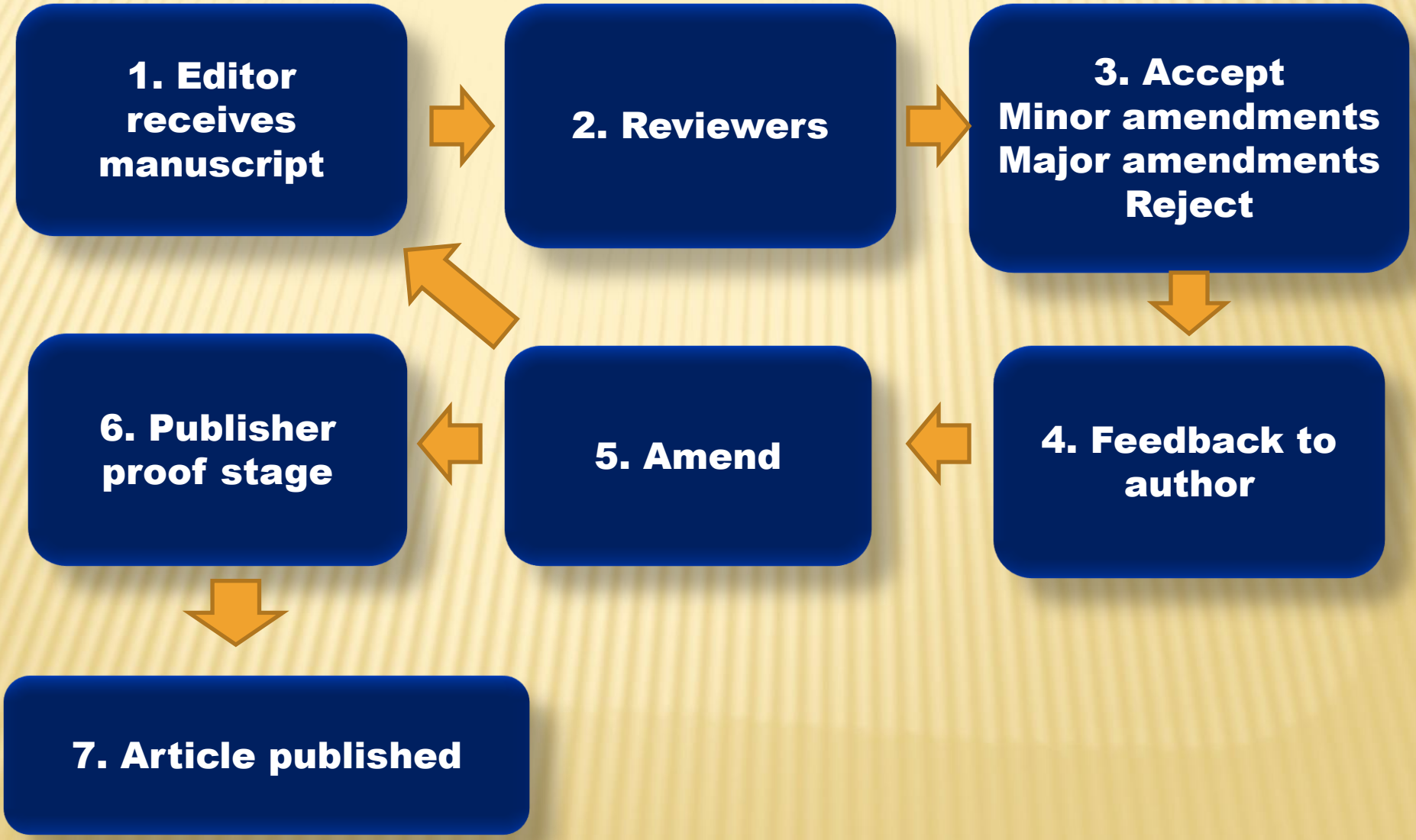


Publishing cycle Taylor&Francis



Peer Review Process

Taylor&Francis



Guide/Instructions for Authors

- Stick to the instructions in every part of your manuscript.

- Some journals process stated

  “your paper your way”

Writing Good Cover Letter and Title Page

Authors:	
Title:	*Dr., Mr., Mrs. or Ms.*
First Name (Given Name):	
Middle Initial:	
Last Name (Family /Surname):	
Organization:	
Mailing Address:	
Email:	
Student:	Yes or No (*If yes, provide email that is valid after graduation.)
Title:	
First Name (Given Name):	
Middle Initial:	
Last Name (Family /Surname):	
Organization:	
Mailing Address:	
Email:	
Student	Yes or No
Title:	
First Name (Given Name):	
Middle Initial:	
Last Name (Family /Surname):	
Organization:	
Mailing Address:	
Email:	
Student's Personal Email:	
Title:	
First Name (Given Name):	
Middle Initial:	
Last Name (Family /Surname):	
Organization:	
Mailing Address:	
Email:	
Student	Yes or No

Writing a Good Cover Letter
(letter to the editor)

- The goal for the cover letter:
  - Ensure your paper fits the journal.
  - No conflicts of interest.
  - Get the editor interested in your paper.
  - Move your paper from "rejected without review" to "sent out for review".
- Remember that the cover letter may be the only thing that the editor read. Give it the same effort you gave to the manuscript.

Structure of the Cover Letter

- The beginning.
- Opening paragraph
- Second paragraph.
- Third paragraph.
- Final paragraph.

The Beginning

- Include your contact information.
- Information about the addressee:
  - Name of the editor/editor-in-chief (if known).
  - Name of journal editorial office.
- Standing greeting:
  - Dear Dr. Smith:
  - Dear Editor
  - Avoid "To whom it may concern"

Opening paragraph

- Manuscript details (title, author, type of article.
- Give 1 or 2 sentences summary of the paper.

Second paragraph

- Continue to describe your key findings.
- Don't use numbers or statistics.
- Can be combined with the first paragraph depending on its length.
- Focus on paper's strengths "sell – sell – sell"

Third paragraph

- Explain the fit of the paper for the journal.
- Go beyond "novel"/"of interest".
- Specifically address aims and scope.
- Why would readers read your article.

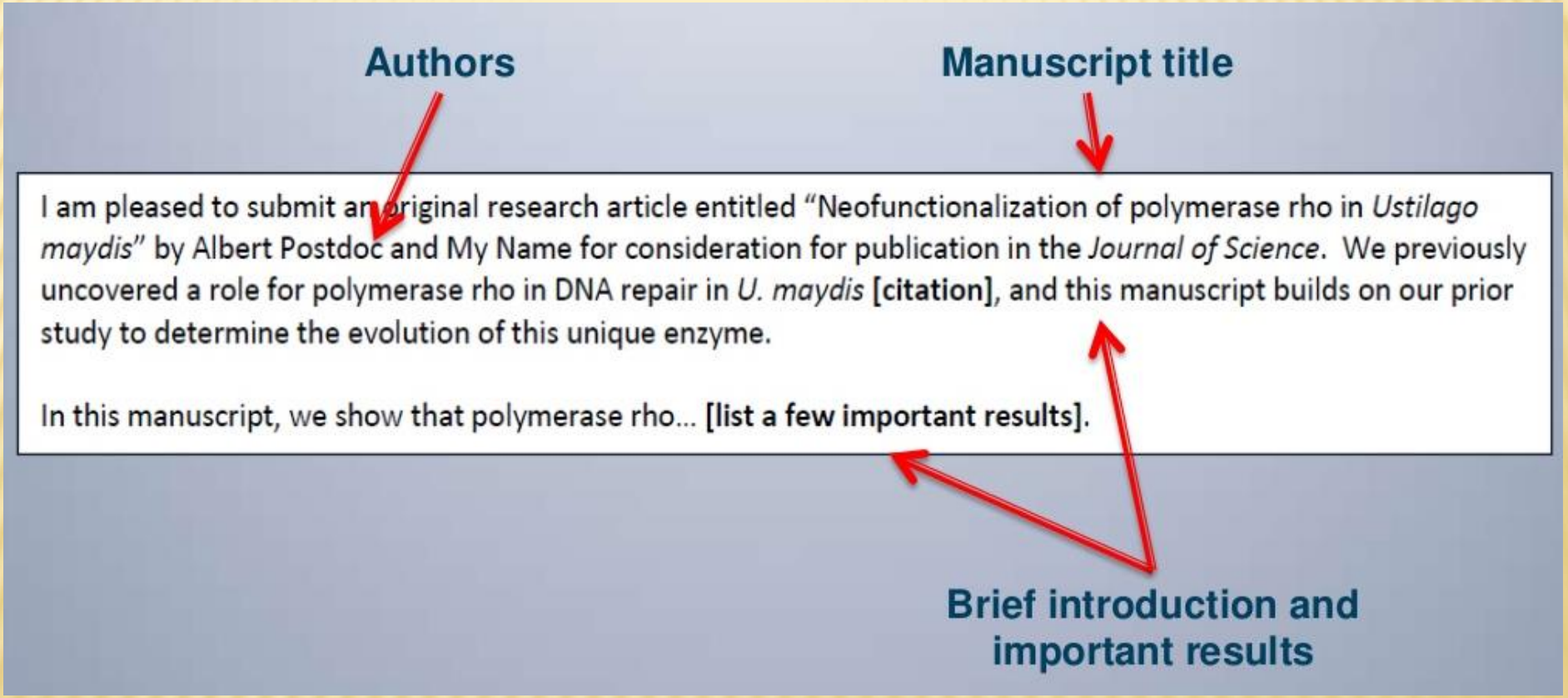
Final paragraph

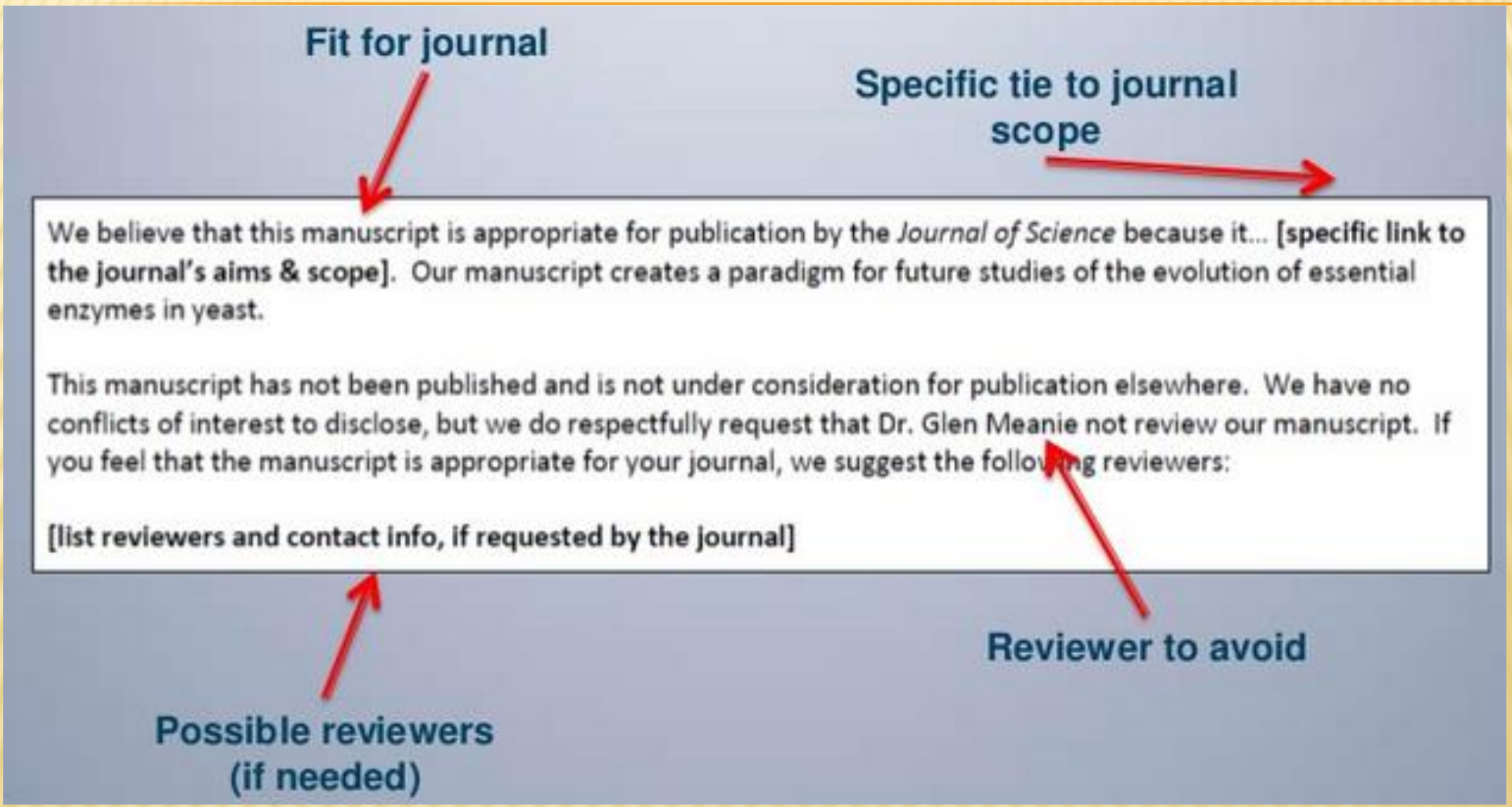
- Formalities:
  - The manuscript is original.
  - Is not under review elsewhere or published elsewhere.
  - There is no conflict of interest to disclose.
- Suggest reviewers (if required from the journal)
- Mention researchers that should NOT review the paper.
- Be polite.

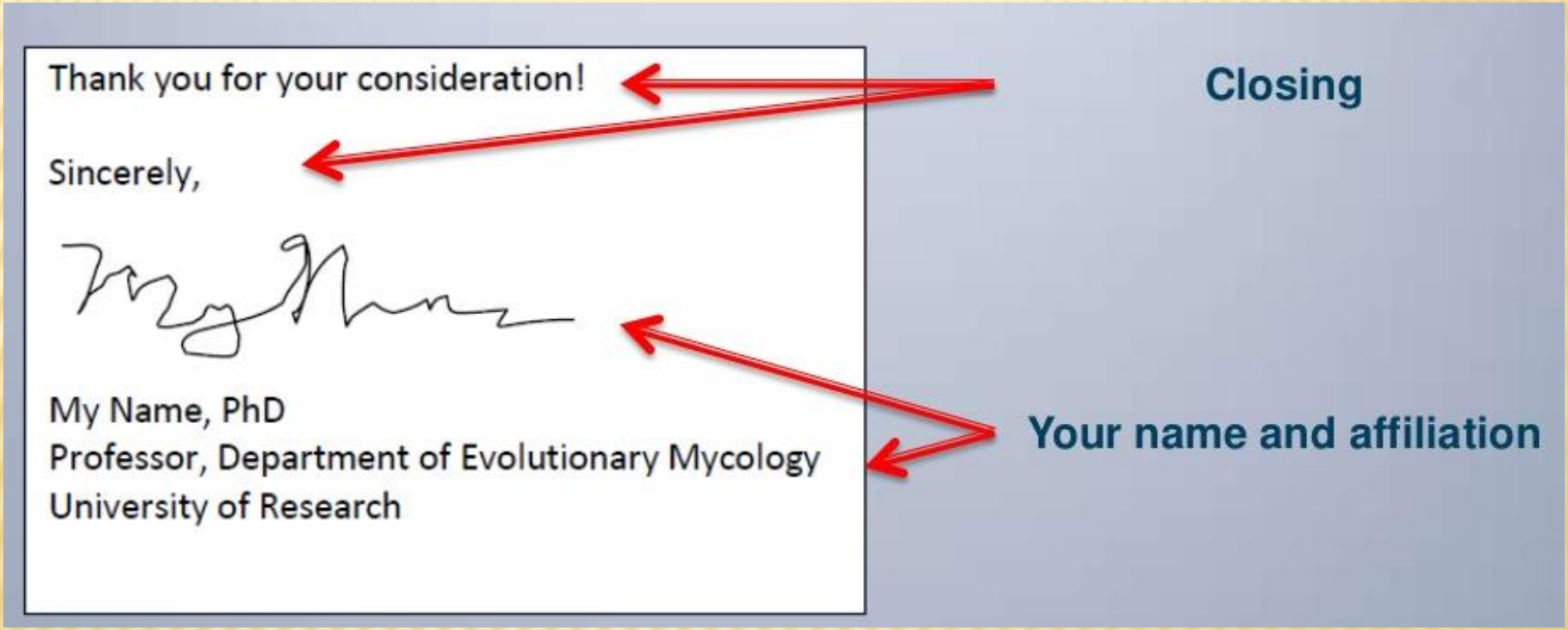
Important tips

- This paper answers several important questions about.
- Explain why readers would benefit from these results.
- Don’t speak negatively about other papers/researchers.
- Don’t complain about previous rejection.
- Take you time.
- Have a colleague look it over.
- Italicize journal name.
- Spell editor’s name correctly.

Sample Cover Letter


Authors
Manuscript title
I am pleased to submit an original research article entitled "Neofunctionalization of polymerase rho in *Ustilago maydis*" by Albert Postdoc and My Name for consideration for publication in the *Journal of Science*. We previously uncovered a role for polymerase rho in DNA repair in *U. maydis* **[citation]**, and this manuscript builds on our prior study to determine the evolution of this unique enzyme.
In this manuscript, we show that polymerase rho... **[list a few important results]**.
Brief introduction and important results


Fit for journal
Specific tie to journal scope
We believe that this manuscript is appropriate for publication by the *Journal of Science* because it... **[specific link to the journal's aims & scope]**. Our manuscript creates a paradigm for future studies of the evolution of essential enzymes in yeast.
This manuscript has not been published and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. We have no conflicts of interest to disclose, but we do respectfully request that Dr. Glen Meanie not review our manuscript. If you feel that the manuscript is appropriate for your journal, we suggest the following reviewers:
[list reviewers and contact info, if requested by the journal]
Reviewer to avoid
Possible reviewers (if needed)


Thank you for your consideration!
Sincerely,
My Name, PhD
Professor, Department of Evolutionary Mycology
University of Research
Closing
Your name and affiliation

BUT

Pay attention that the classic and formal cover letter needs addition of some sentences to emphasize your role and to convince the editor to accept your paper.

e.g. How would your paper add to the basic knowledge (significance of the study).

Equator network

checklist of each paper according to its type

- Enhancing Quality and Transparency of health Research (Equator)
- COSORT flow chart for RCT.
- PRISMA flow chart for systematic review.

How to Submit Your Manuscript

Writing for your chosen journal

Taylor&Francis

- **Look at previous papers** to get a feel for what is accepted.
- Check aims and scope again.
- Take note of maximum extent of the submission (instructions for authors/notes for contributors).
- Follow any **submission guidelines**.
- Quote and reference from previous papers published in the journal, this can impress the reviewers and editors.

Submission

- Have someone read over your work beside your advisor.
- Format the paper using the Journal guidelines.
- Add a few typographic errors or minor mistakes for the reviewer to find.
- Think of a descriptive title.
- Authors: you should be the first author if you did most of the writing. Your advisor should be the final author.
- Avoid "Guest" author, "Gift" author and "Ghost" authors.
- Acknowledge anyone helped you that is not an author.
- Make sure you can pay the page charges.

Dealing with reviewers comments

- **You have to address each comment and answer every question of the reviewers.**

Journals with high acceptance rate with no cost (cost is supported by EKB)

- BMC musculoskeletal disorders Q2.
- Osteoporosis international Q1.
- European journal of orthopedic surgery and traumatology Q1
- Knee surgery sports rheumatology and arthroscopy Q1
- Clinical Rheumatology Q1 scopus

During Review

- Wait, wait, wait.
- Don’t get upset from the letter saying there are a lot of things wrong with your paper.
- Read the letter and take a few days off then calm down.

Four levels of Review

- **Accept**: congratulations, you wrote an outstanding paper.
- **Accept with minor revisions**: congratulations, you wrote an excellent paper. Make the changes and write a nice letter to the editor praising the reviewer.
- **Accept with major revisions**: congratulations, you wrote a good paper. Make the changes highlighting each change in the manuscript.
- **Reject**: you either overlooked something important or the reviewer is a jerk. Decide if you want to fight the review or withdraw the paper. You can submit to a less prestigious journal.

Cheville Rule of Paper Accepatance

- 50%: well known scientists.
- 20%: slipped through.
- 20%: really good papers.
- 10%: affirmative action papers.

Some Journal Publishing Protocol

Taylor&Francis

- Don’t submit your paper to more than one journal (now you may do this due to many reasons).
- Don’t submit an incomplete paper just to get feedback.
- Always acknowledge all co-authors and fellow researchers.
- Always mention any source of funding for your paper

Preparing the Journal Manuscript

Taylor&Francis

- Ensure references cited in text, appear in bibliography.
- Expand any acronyms (abbreviations).
- Check spelling and grammar carefully.

Preparing the Journal Manuscript

Taylor&Francis

- **Figures, tables and photographs:**
  - Check they ALL present.
  - Place in a separate file.
  - Do not embed them in the text of the manuscript.
  - Consider how they will appear in the journal.
  - Ensure correct copyright clearance for photogaphs and pictures.
- **Ask a colleague to read paper prior to submission.**
- **Send the editor the correct version of your paper: this is now becoming one of the most common errors.**

Things to do before, during and after you write

- Keep figure files and original data in the same folder.
- Make a file of papers you have read in PDF format. Figure out some way to find them again.
- Although you know what you are writing, you will forget most of it six months later. Figure out a way to organize your work.
- Quality counts more than quantity.

Dealing with journal rejection

- IT is a part of the Academia

Top Reasons for Rejection

Taylor&Francis

1. Sent to wrong journal, does not fit the journal's aims and scope.
2. Too long or too short.
3. Bad style, grammar, punctuation, poor English (not corrected by native speakers).
4. Fails to say anything of significance (e.g. makes no new contribution to the subject).
5. Not properly contextualized (ignores the needs of an international or generally wider readership).
6. Poor theoretical framework.
7. Not proofread.
8. Unethical or rude.

He who has begun has half done. Dare to be wise; Begin!

Horace

References

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- Youtube, Taylor&Francis.
- Youtube, Kridnix how to write and publish a manuscript.
- Youtube, Elsevier Author workshop, how to write a scientific paper and get it published. http://www.slideshare.net/GRFDavos/elsevier-author-workshop-how-to-write-a-scientific-paper-and-get-it-published.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xmzUQ46YFiE
- http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/citation?s=t
- Mason, Wright and Luu- Writing and Publishing a Scientific Article.pdf.
  http://www.slideshare.net/editage/peer-review-and-editorial-decision-making-at-journals.
- For English language editing services visit
  (http://webshop.elsevier.com/languageediting/)
- Writing a cover letter
  http://www.slideshare.net/AmericanJournalExperts/writing-a-cover-letter-for-your-scientific-manuscript?next_slideshow=1
- Mohamed AFM Youssef, Lecturer of OBGYN Faculty of Medicine 01020003878 mohamedyoussef1973@gmail.com.
- Mohamed Magdy Elmeligie Lecturer of physical therapy, Department of Basic Sciences, Canadian University (personal meetings)

References

- "Common mistakes in writing thesis" by Salam M Elhafez, Head of Biomechanics department, Faculty of Physical Therapy, Cairo University.
- Professor Abol Ella Hassanein "Scientific Publications and peer review ethics" Professor at Faculty of computer and information, Cairo University. http://cu.edu.eg/userfiles/1%29%20Professor%20Aboul%20Ella%20%28Ethics%20of%20Peer%20Review%29%20lecture%20CU%20%2028%20Jan%20%202015.pdf
- "Writing an introduction to a research paper" https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gPkwnf_PheM
- Literature review advice "Grant Ingram" https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2WSIkNJ1rJU
- Writing the literature review "David Taylor" https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2IUZWZX4OGI
- Literature Reviews: An Overview for Graduate Students https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t2d7y_r65HU
- Scopus http://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus

GOOD LUCK
FOR YOUR FUTURE PUBLICATION