

Getting Published: From Peer Review to Print

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#DisasterLearning

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Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness Journal



Disclaimer

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, the Department of Defense, or the United States Government.



Welcome!

Overview of Scholarly Publishing

Preparation of a Manuscript

The Peer Review Process

Navigating the Literature

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness Journal

- Published by Society for Disaster Medicine and Public Health
- 300 manuscript submissions annually
- Fully peer-reviewed
- Indexed - PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science...
- Listed among top 18 journals in public health*

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

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DISASTER MEDICINE and PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS

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IN THIS ISSUE:

Diabetes Care for Children Displaced by Hurricane Katrina
SAMHSA Disaster Response App
Chronic Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder After Floods in China
SPECIAL SECTION: EBOLA VIRUS AND PUBLIC HEALTH (PART 2)

SDMPH
SOCIETY FOR DISASTER MEDICINE & PUBLIC HEALTH

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Editor-in-Chief
James J. James
MD, DrPH, MHA

Deputy Editor
David Markenson
MD, MBA

What is Peer Review?

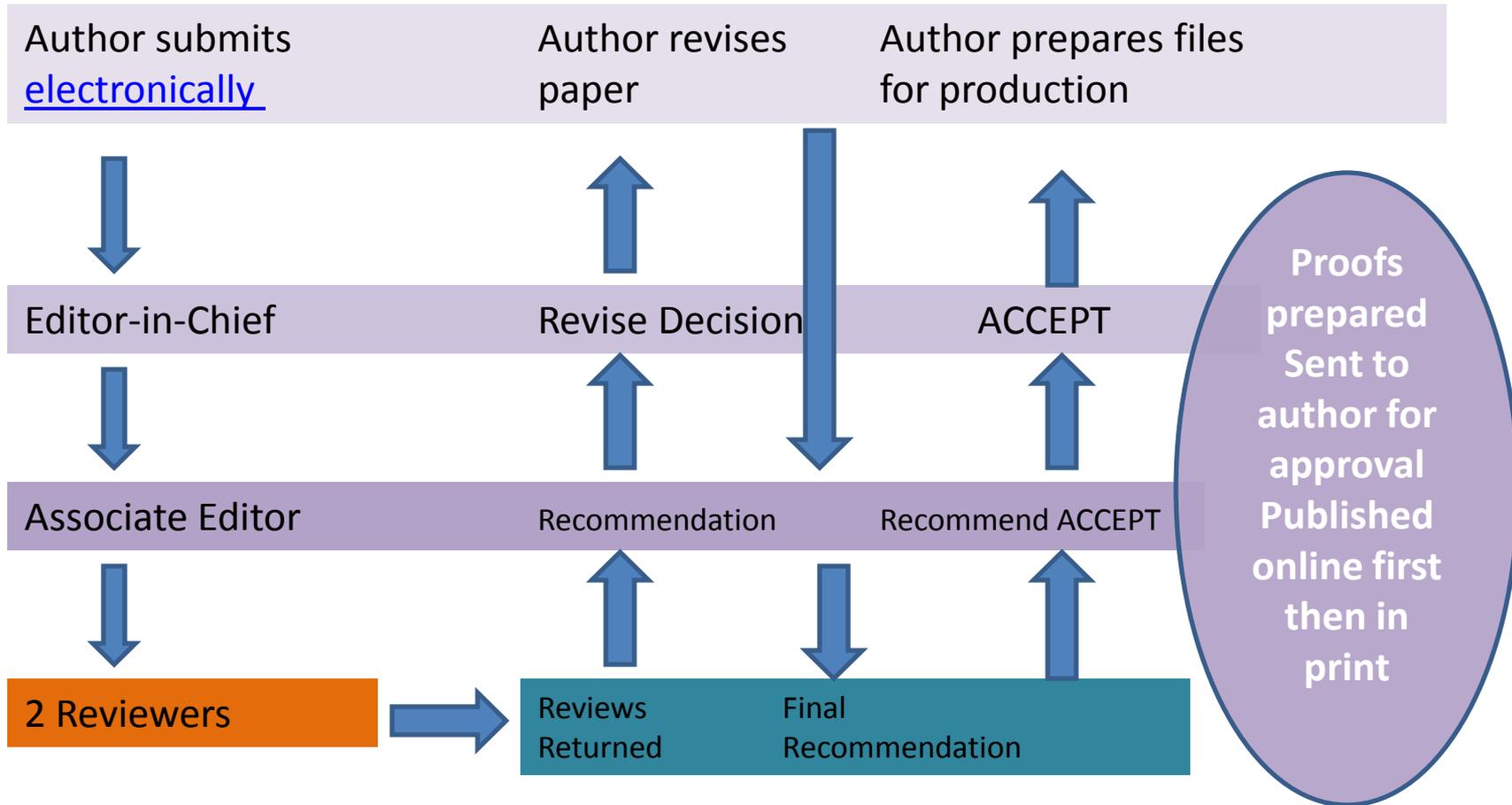
- Evaluation of scientific, academic, or professional work
- Often referred to as separating science from speculation
- Generally improves overall quality of paper
- Implies trust in the article

Journal Speak

The primary purpose of the review is to provide the editors with the information needed to reach a decision. The review should also instruct the authors on how they can strengthen their paper to the point where it may be acceptable.¹¹

- *Nature*

The Peer Review Process



DMPHP is also known as “the purple journal”

Finding the perfect match

- Be realistic
- Where is research from your field published?
- What journals are frequently cited?

Identify Yourself

- Register for ORCID ID
- Name should be consistent in all publications
- Valid and verifiable e-mail address
- Institutional/organizational e-mail address
- Avoid Hotmail or Yahoo

Authorship

- Agree on authors BEFORE paper is submitted
- Define roles
- Identify roles in paper
- Only an author can remove own name
- Mutual agreement on authorship order
- Check <http://www.icmje.org/>

Plagiarism

- Taken very seriously
- Check own work prior to submission
- All new submissions checked using CrossCheck
- Submit to one journal at a time
- All accepted papers checked
- Retraction will occur after publication

Plagiarism (cont)

- Make sure data from earlier reports not already published
- Old student reports on web
- Data from study groups or meeting presentations
- Don't self plagiarize
- Plagiarism reports run by reviewers also

Preparing Manuscript

- Read Instructions for Authors *carefully*
- *Read Journal Scope Statement*
- Decide on article type
- Take note of word count

Manuscript Preparation (cont)

- Prepare Figures and Tables first
- Check and recheck numbers
- Use statistician if necessary
- Reviewers will recheck numbers

Manuscript Preparation

- Follow style and format *exactly*
- Don't rely on spell check
- Common typos – there/their
- Short words, simple language, concise sentences

Preparation (cont)

- Follow word count guidelines
- 2,000 words *is not* 3,000 words
- Can references be used instead?
- Could a figure or table replace text?

Preparation (cont)

- Don't overreach on your conclusions
- OK to simply state what data show
- Do include all relevant limitations

Getting Started

Title

- Is it informative?
- Is it concise?
- Is it elegant and graceful?

Abstract

- Summarize *key* information in the paper
- Could reader understand abstract without referring to the body of the paper?
- No unnecessary information
- Keep to recommended length

Introduction

- Relevant description
- Well organized
- Will it create appropriate expectation about the topic?

Methods

- Clearly describe what was done
- State if IRB approval was required and obtained
- Logical order

Results

- Do the results logically answer the question?
- How are data presented?
- Are the numbers accurate?
- Make sure you haven't forgotten any important limitations

Discussion

- Solve problem described in the Introduction
- Present strongest evidence first
- Should answer question raised earlier

Submission

- Write with reader in mind
- Read the final version *yourself*
- Shorter, simpler sentences
- Have it read by native English reader who understands your area of expertise
- Electronic submission

Corresponding Author

- Has responsibility for the paper
- Must advise co-authors of intention to submit
- Shares final draft of paper with co-authors
- Obtains information on potential conflicts of interest and disclosers

Conflict of Interest Definition

“A conflict of interest exists when professional judgment concerning a primary interest (such as patients' welfare or the validity of research) may be influenced by a secondary interest (such as financial gain). Perceptions of conflict of interest are as important as actual conflicts of interest.

Financial relationships (such as employment, consultancies, stock ownership or options, honoraria, patents, and paid expert testimony) are the most easily identifiable conflicts of interest and the most likely to undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors, and of science itself. However, conflicts can occur for other reasons, such as personal relationships or rivalries, academic competition, and intellectual beliefs.”

Source: ICMJE.org

Checklist

- Corresponding author should have institutional e-mail address
- Provide accurate and verifiable affiliations
- Avoid Hotmail and Yahoo e-mail addresses
- Suggest reviewers
- Provide cover letter
- All authors will be notified of submission

Assignment

- Article checked by editorial office
- Sent to Editor-in-Chief or Deputy Editor
- Assigned to Associate Editor
- Associate Editor solicits reviewers

Peer Review Process

- ALL articles sent for review
- Single blind
- Request to revise almost certain
- Be prepared to redo the entire paper

The Revision Process

- Thank the Editor and reviewers
- Respond point-by-point to critique
- Return by due date
- Check that abstract is still current
- Check authorship order again
- Check references

THE FIVE STAGES OF PEER REVIEW



Rejection

- Don't take it personally
- Take reviewer and editor comments as advice
- If unclear, contact editor
- Prepare to submit to another journal

Published. Now What?

- Don't forget to register for ORCID ID
- Check journal policy re: posting
- Twitter, FaceBook, LinkedIn
- Post link on own home page

Useful Links

*LaGuardia, Cheryl, editor. Public Health Chapter in *Magazines for Libraries*, 24th edition. New Providence, NJ: ProQuest. Forthcoming 2015

International Committee of Medical Journal Editors www.icmje.org

Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) <http://publicationethics.org/>

Council of Science Editors www.councilofscienceeditors.org

National Library of Medicine <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/>

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Questions or Additional Information?

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