Dissemination of research findings

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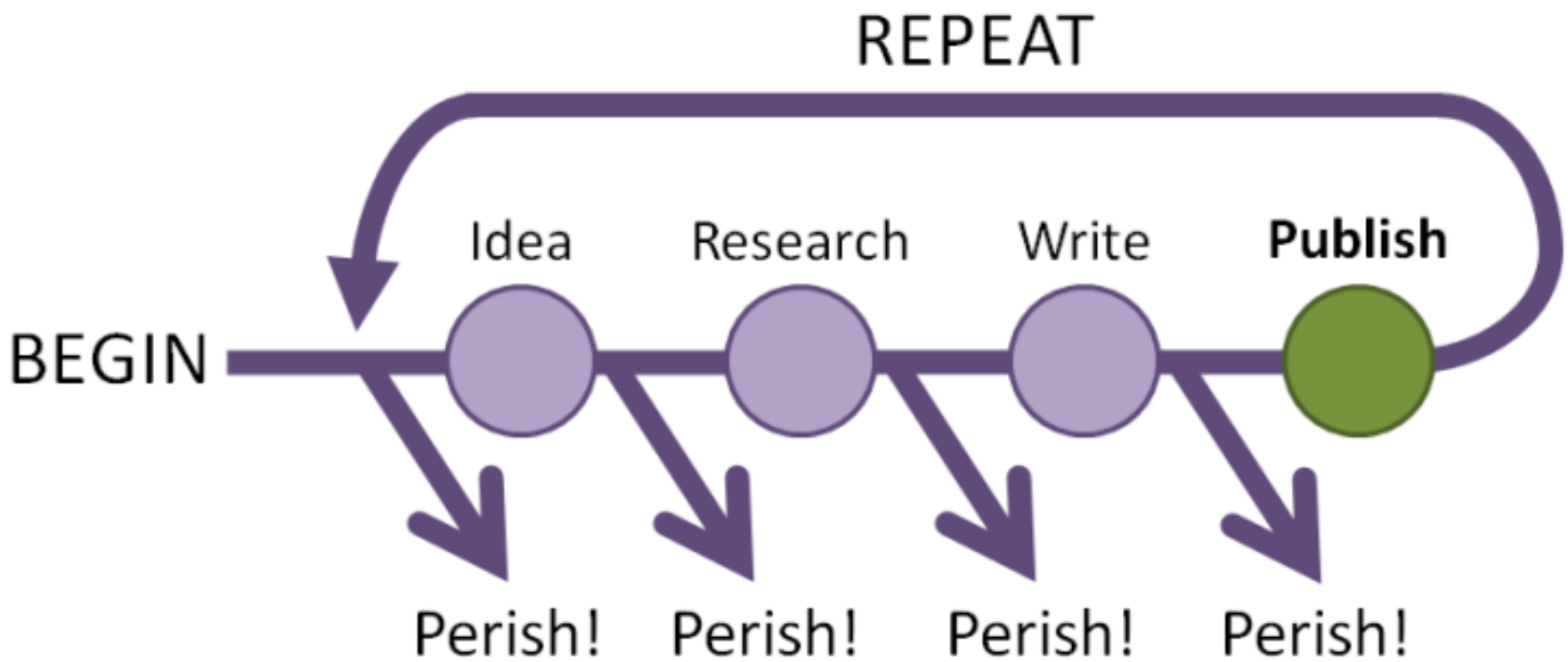
"Publish or Perish!" – A Call to Action



Research not published is research not done!

Why are you need to publish?

Why do we need to publish?

Requirement for graduation (PhD)

Requirement for promotion (faculty members)

To be recognized in the field/subfield of research

To disseminate knowledge

To get higher accreditation level (college and university)

Typical Mindset post-publication

I need to publish another article

Researchers will cite my work, its good because it is published, is it right?

The journal and the publisher will see that my article is seen by many people and will be cited.

I chose good journal; therefore, my article should be distributed.

THE RESEARCH CYCLE

The outlines in this presentation

Selecting appropriate journals

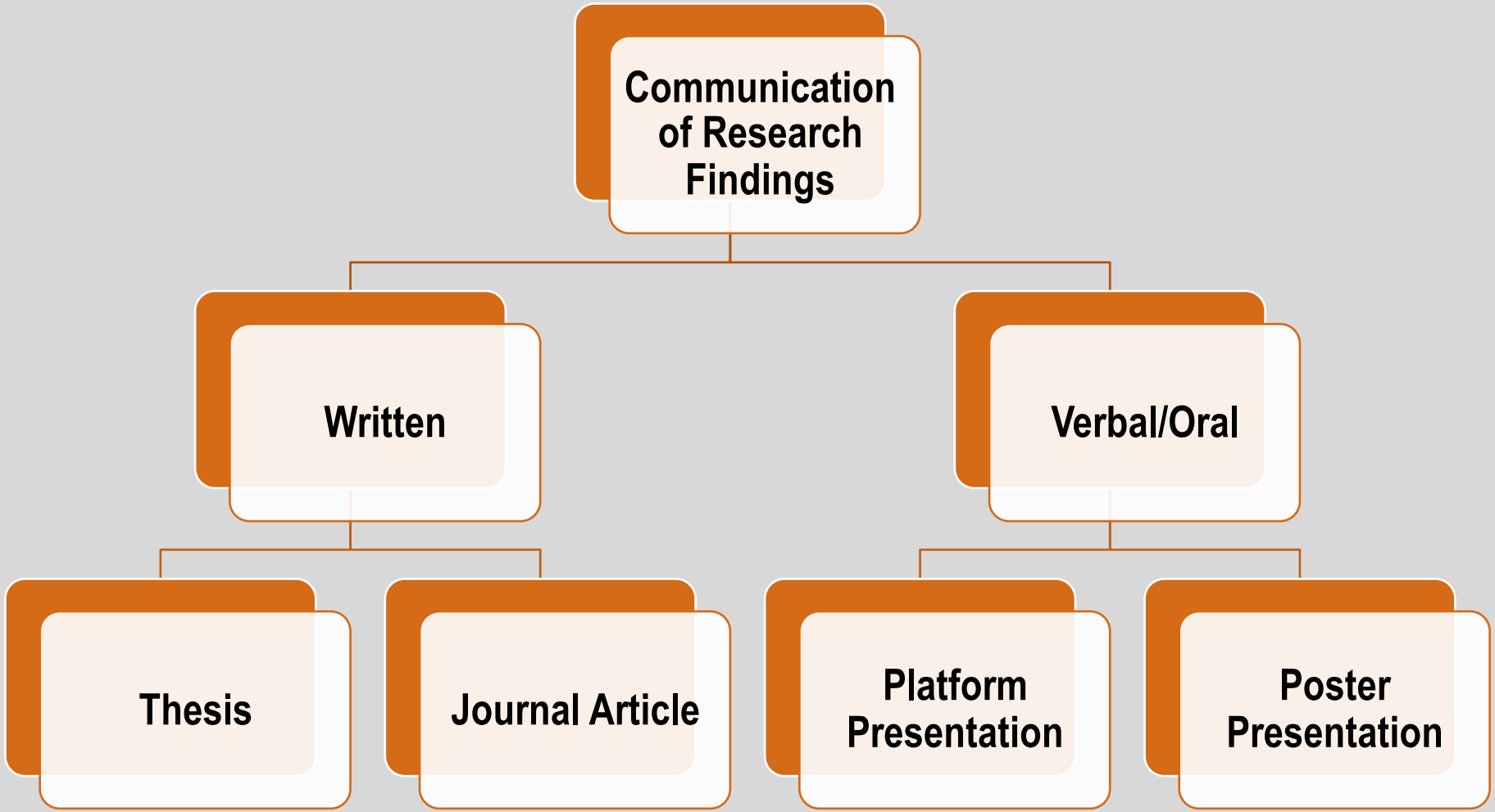
Steps of publication in international journals

Writing research manuscripts

Tips of disseminating research findings

- Select the audience.
- Select methods of communication.
- Avoid technical jargons.
- Do not overload presentation.
- Prepare systematically.
- Effective writing.

Methods of communicating the research



Factors in choosing the Right Journal for Publication

Aim and scope of the journal

Journal Impact Factor

Indexing of Journals

Peer-Reviewed Journals

Publication time

Acceptance rate

Reach of Journals

Check the Journals for any publication similar to your research article

Check for the Journal's Restrictions

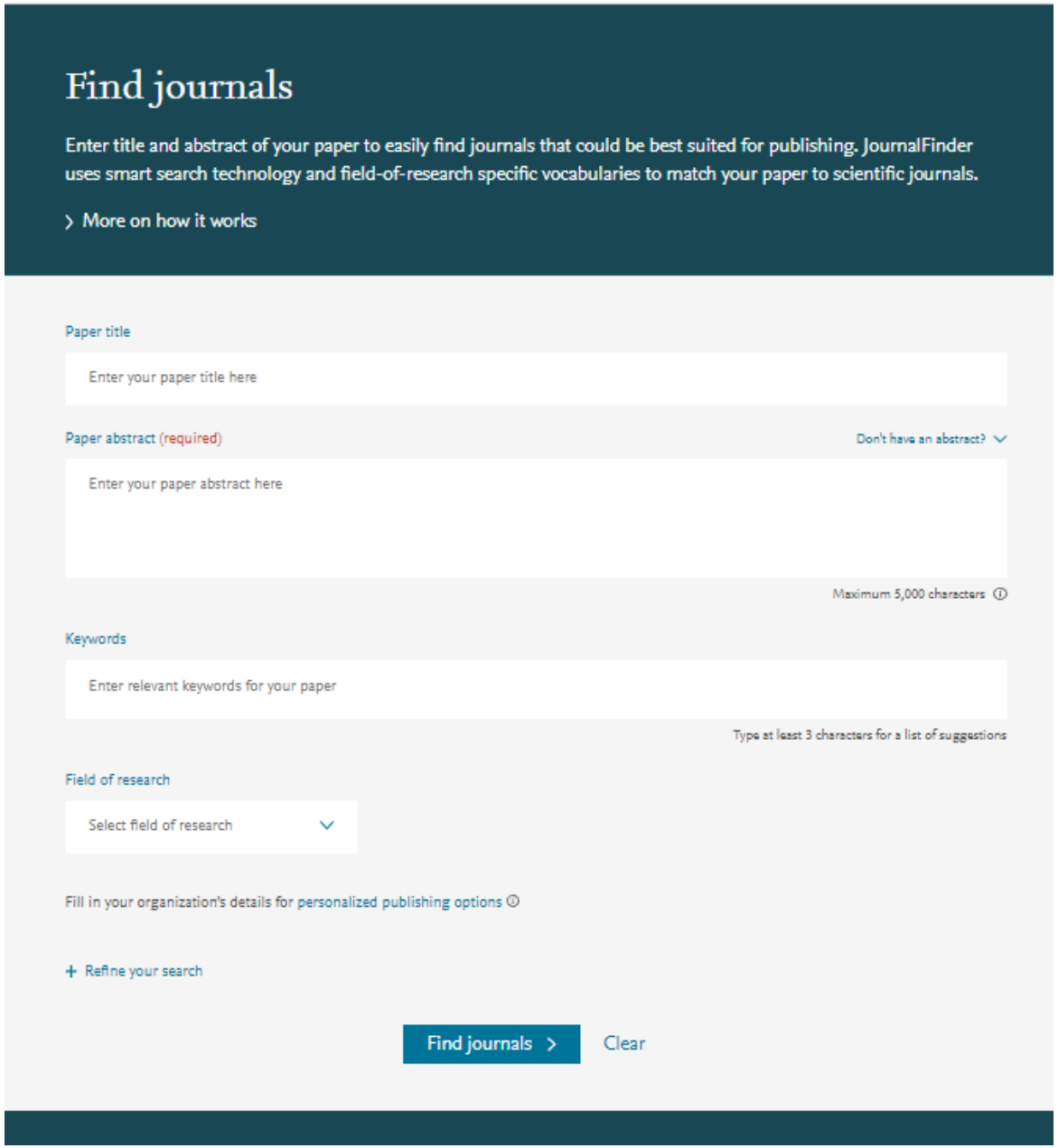
Beware of Predatory Publishers

Where will you publish your research?

- BMJ
- Elsevier
- Wily online
- Johns and Taylor
- …?

Six tips for adapting and sharing your research findings

1. Know your audience and define your goal
2. Collaborate with others
3. Make a plan
4. Embrace plain language writing
5. Layer and Link
6. Evaluate your work



Journalfinder

It uses smart search technology and field-of-research specific vocabularies to match your paper to the most appropriate scientific journals in a few simple steps:

1) Enter the title and abstract of your paper

2) Find journals that are best suited for your publication

3) Ultimately, the editor will decide on how well your article matches the journal

Insert your title and/or abstract here: (or, click here to search using keywords)

Scramble Clear Show extra options

Find journals Find authors Find articles

Jane Journal/Author Name Estimator

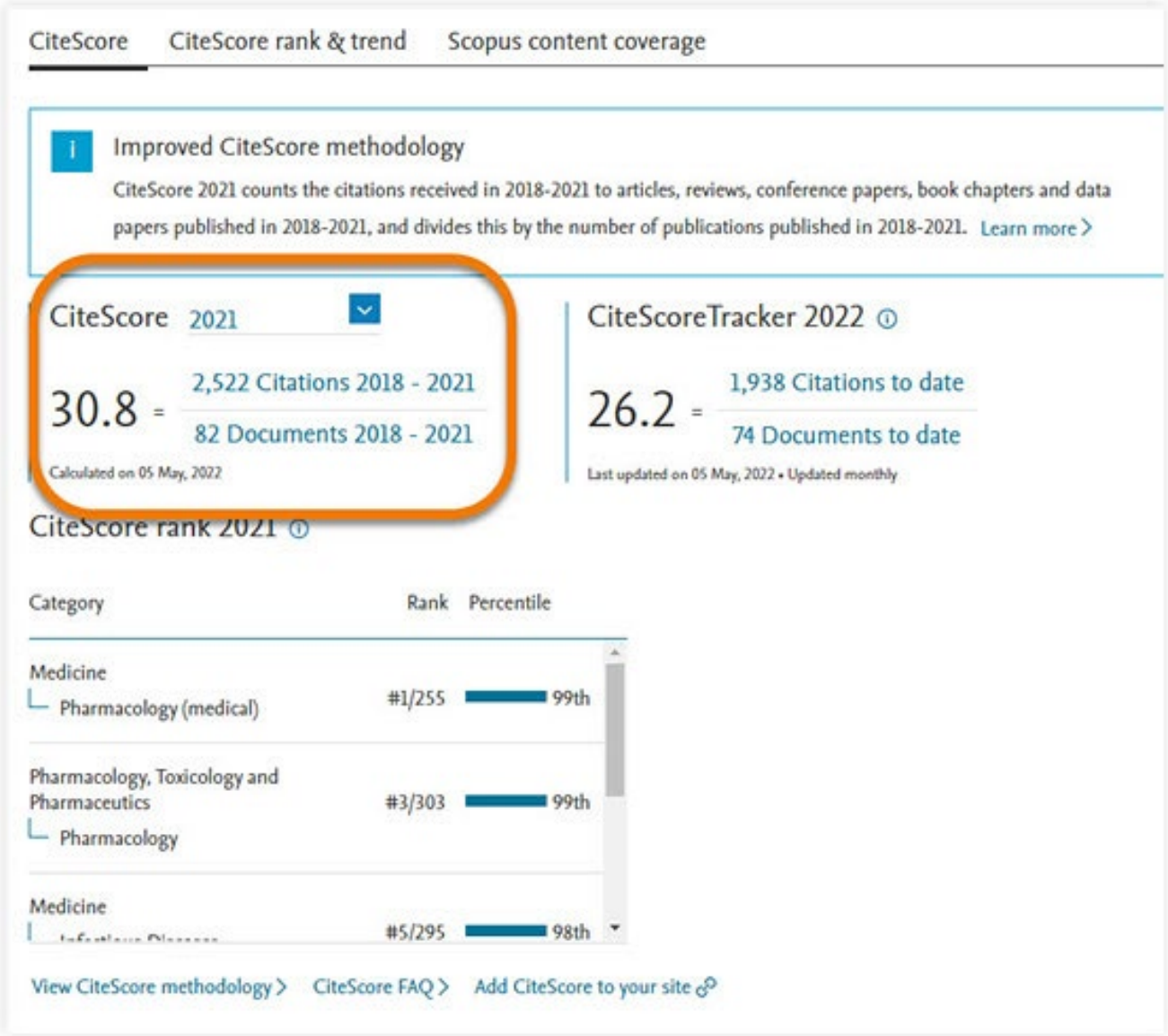
Tips to get even closer to the perfect journal for you:

Read the journal's aims and scope to make sure it is a match.

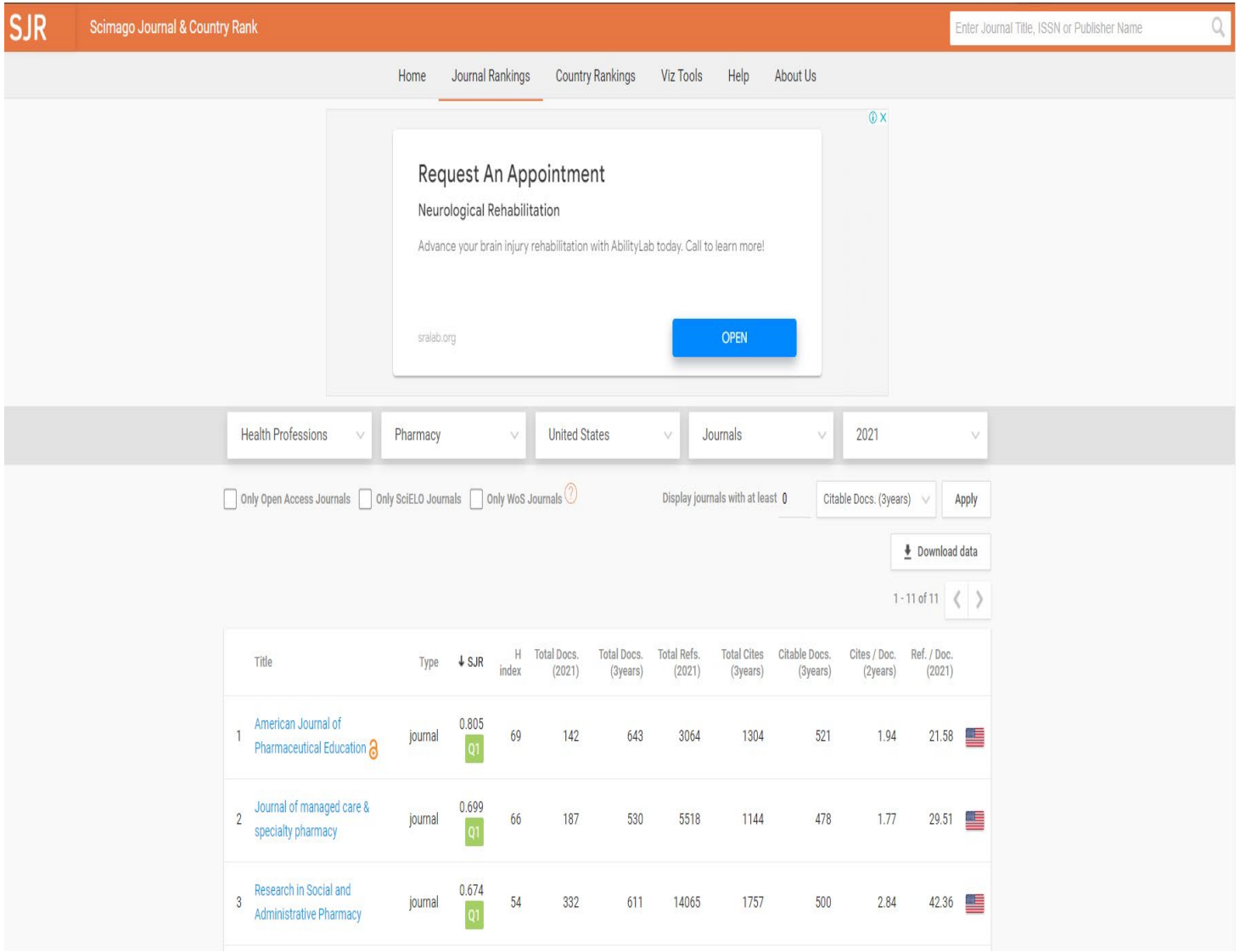
Check whether you can submit an article – some journals are invitation-only.

Use journal metrics to understand the impact of a journal.


Journal metrics



CiteScore metrics



SJR OR SCIMAGO

Journal Citation Ranking and Quartile Scores (Q1-Q4)

- Based on Impact Factor (IF) data, the Journal Citation Report provides yearly rankings of science and social science journals, in the subject categories relevant for the journal.

- Quartile rankings is quartile of the IF distribution the journal occupies for that subject category:

Q1 denotes the top 25% of the IF distribution,

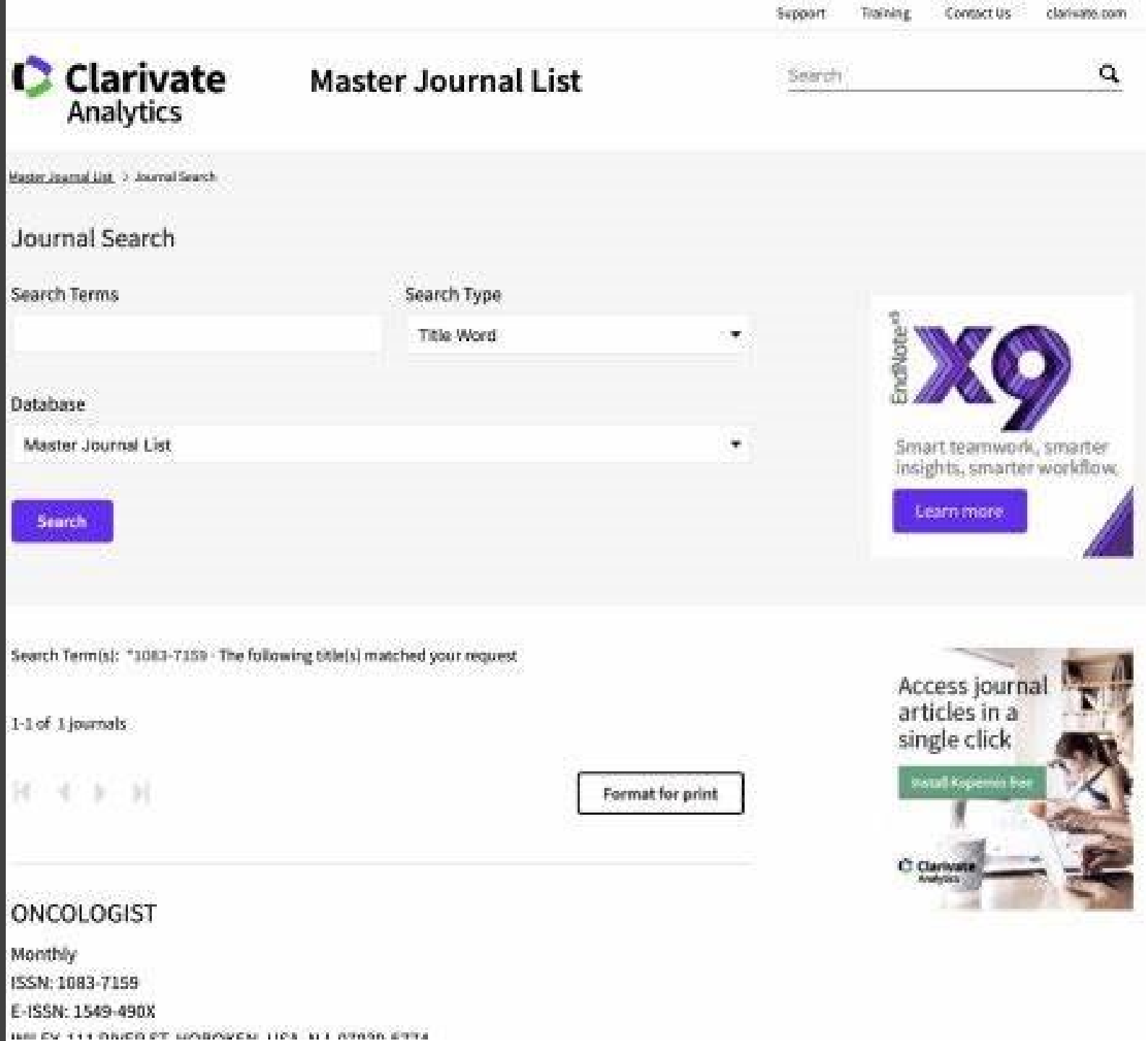
Q2 for middle-high position (between top 50% and top 25%),

Q3 middle-low position (top 75% to top 50%), and

Q4 the lowest position (bottom 25% of the IF distribution)

JIF- JOURNAL IMPACT FACTOR

JCR- JOURNAL CITATION REPORT



Journal Impact Factor (**JIF)** is calculated by Clarivate Analytics as the average of the sum of the citations received in a given year to a journal's previous two years of publications, divided by the sum of "citable" publications in the previous two years.

Journal Citation Reports™ **(JCR)** provides you with the transparent, publisher-neutral data and statistics you need to make confident decisions in today's evolving scholarly publishing landscape, whether you're submitting your first manuscript or managing a portfolio of thousands of publications.

Limitation of JIF

- 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 consider negative citation

ISI: Institute for Scientific Information

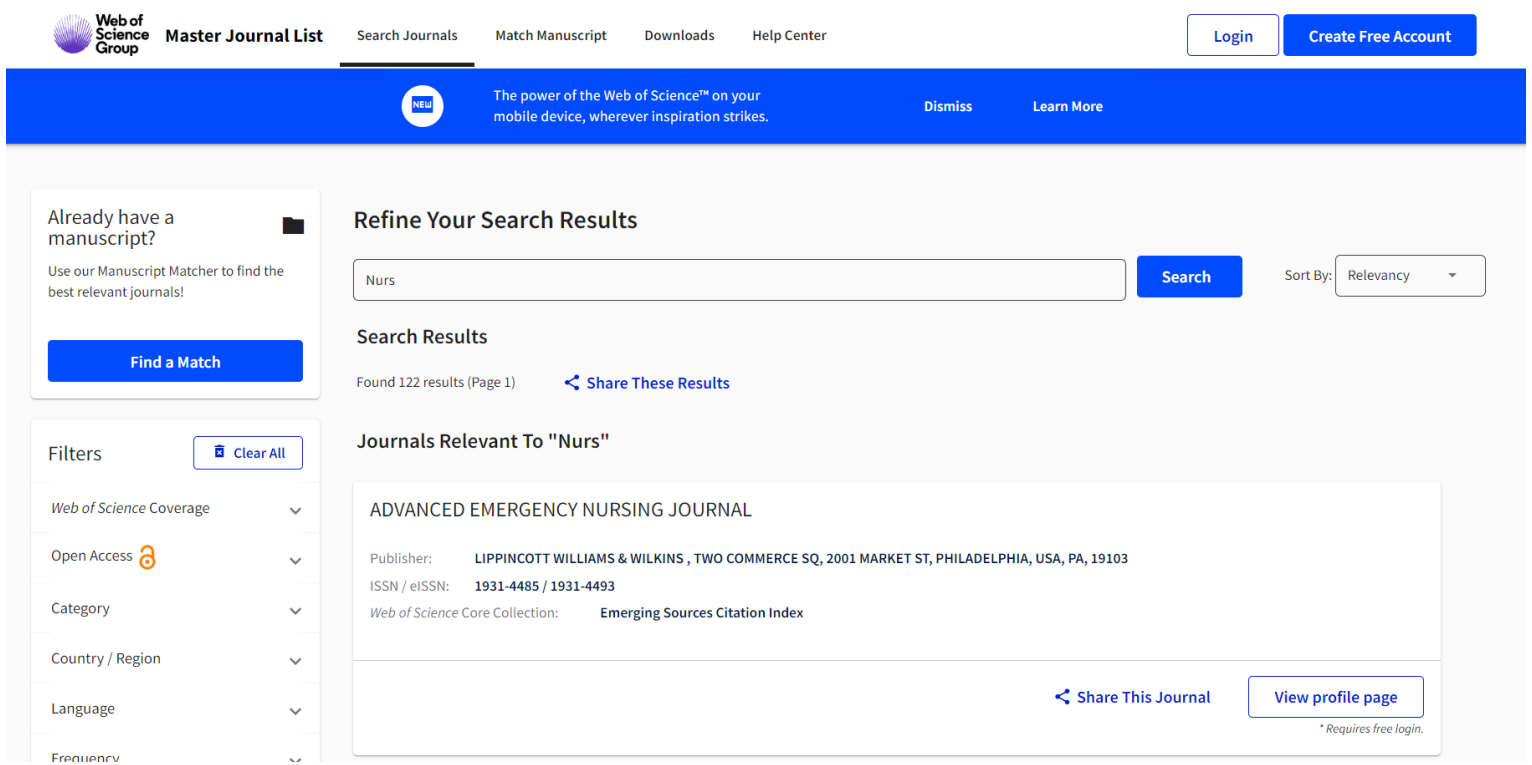
How to Find ISI-indexed Journals

Go to: https://mjl.clarivate.com/home

ISI Master List

Write Journal Name or ISSN number (most of the time) of any journal to check its in the ISI database or not

ISI in Web of Science



How do you identify trusted journal?

When deciding where to publish your research paper, you will want to avoid predatory publishers. “Think. Check. Submit.” will remind you of some basic steps to consider in journal selection. The website offers a checklist, that will help you to assure that a particular journal can be trusted: https://thinkchecksubmit.org/

- **Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?**
- **Is it the right journal for your work?**
- More research is being published worldwide.
- New publishers are launched each week.
- Many researchers have concerns about predatory publishing.
- It can be challenging to find up-to-date guidance when choosing where to publish.

Predatory journal characteristics

- A journal title which can be easily confused with another journal
- Very wide scope
- Displays of unofficial impact factors
- False claims of being indexed in major services like PubMed
- No publisher address or contact information
- Unclear ownership of the journal
- Spams researchers with many emails inviting submissions, often unrelated to expertise
- Advertises very fast times from submission to publication
- Publishes out-of-scope articles
- Publishes nonsense articles
- Poor or non-existent editing of articles (many spelling mistakes or very poor grammar)
- Hides information on charges
- No editorial board is listed, or dead or retired scholars or scholars who are not specialized in the topic
- Lack of information on the policies of the journal, such as peer review, licensing and copyright

Reference this list for your chosen journal to check if it is trusted.

- Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
- Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
- Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?
- Are articles indexed and/or archived in dedicated services?
- Is it clear what fees will be charged?
- Are guidelines provided for authors on the publisher website?
- Is the publisher a member of a recognized industry initiative?

If you can answer ‘yes’ to most or all of the questions on the list.

- Complete the checklist and submit your manuscript only if you can answer ‘yes’ to most or all of the questions above.

The Dos of Journal Selection

Take the time to investigate options that may be new to you.

Choose your first and second choice journals with care, taking the needs of your readers and funders for this specific study into account, as well as the type of article you've written, and journal scope and requirements.

Watchout for potential predatory journals that charge fees without offering reliable peer review.

Discuss your needs and priorities with your coauthors and achieve consensus about your submission choice.

The Don’t of Journal Selection

Submit the same study to more than one journal at the same time.

Submit to journals that do not publish your type of study or article.

Journal publication time

Process of research publication

- Have original research work of current interest.

- Identify a journal with aims & scope close to your research work.
- Format manuscript according to the author guideline of targeted journal.

- Submit your manuscript online by providing complete detail in online submission system.
- Do not submit manuscript to more than one journal at the same time.

- Editor will initiate peer-review process for well formatted manuscript within the scope of journal
- Keep patience and wait for a reply from editor during review process.

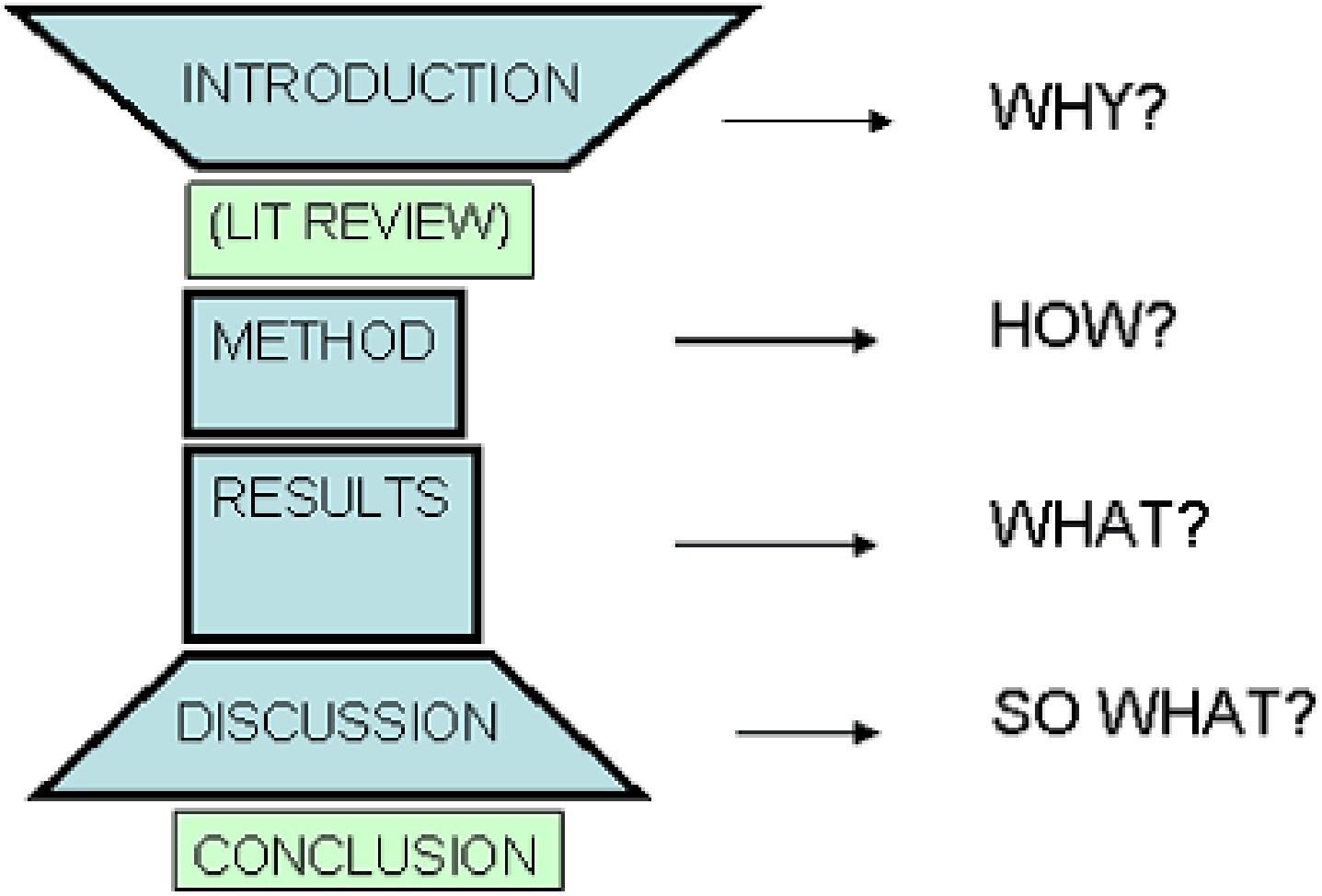
Based on reviewer's recommendation, editor will send you one of the following decision letters-

- **Revision Required:** Revise manuscript as per comment and resubmit.
- **Decline:** Look at your manuscript and decline reason. Spend plenty of time to improve your overall manuscript and resubmit as a fresh manuscript.

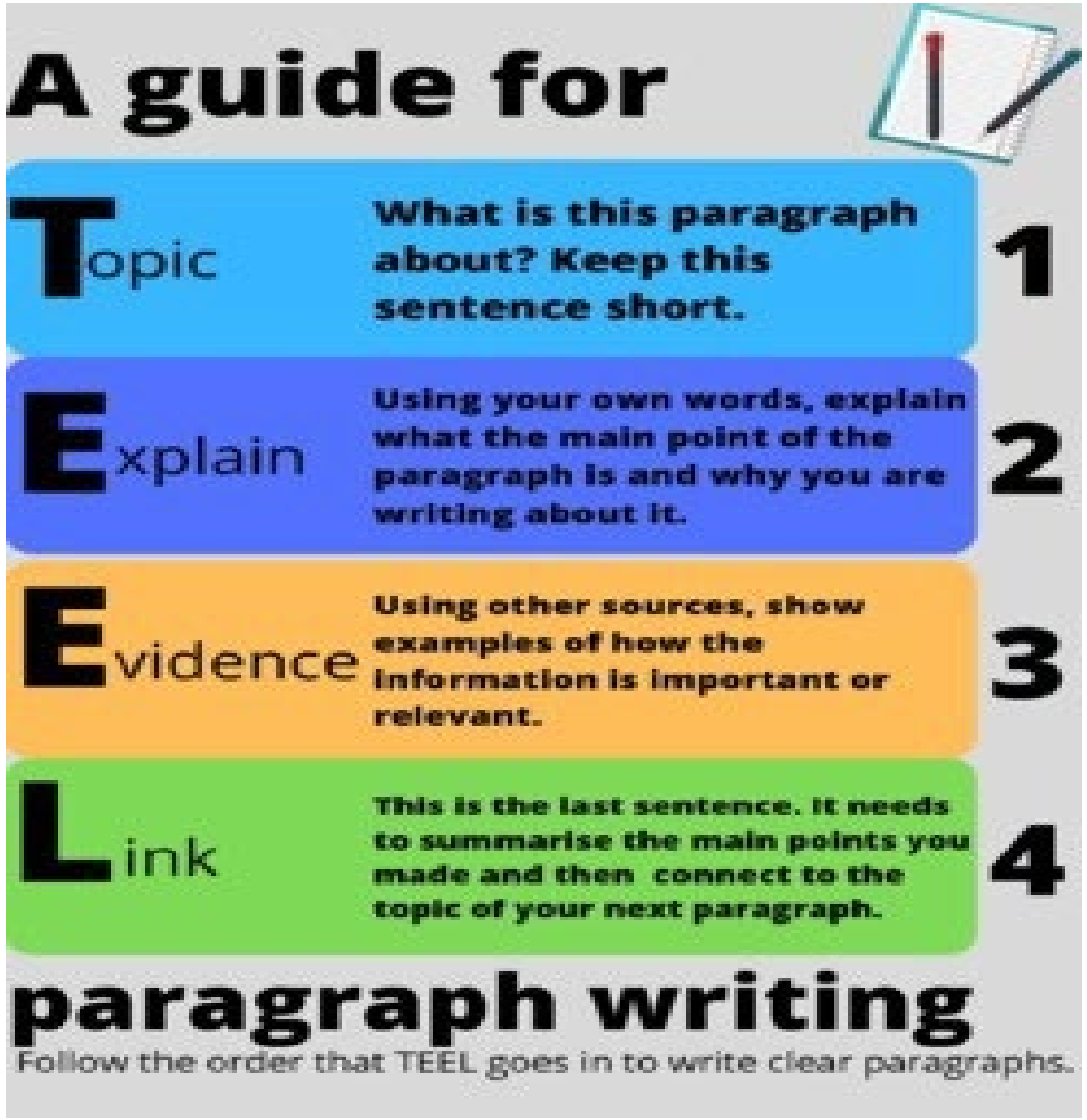
- **Accepted:** Its time to celebrate, your manuscript will be copyedited by the journal for final publication.

- You will receive galley proof version for minor proofreading corrections and your paper will be published.
- It's time to share your published work and cite in other related papers.

STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE MANUSCRIPT WRITING



IMRD
Manuscript structure



TEEL strategy for writing an academic paragraph

'FFP': Defining Research Misconduct

- **Fabrication**: The creation of non-existant data and results and the act of recording and reporting them.

- **Falsification**: The manipulation of research materials, equipment or preocesses or omitting data and results so that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.

- **Plagiarism**: The appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results or words without giving the appropriate credit.

Avoid writing research misconduct FFP

Useful website for writing your paper

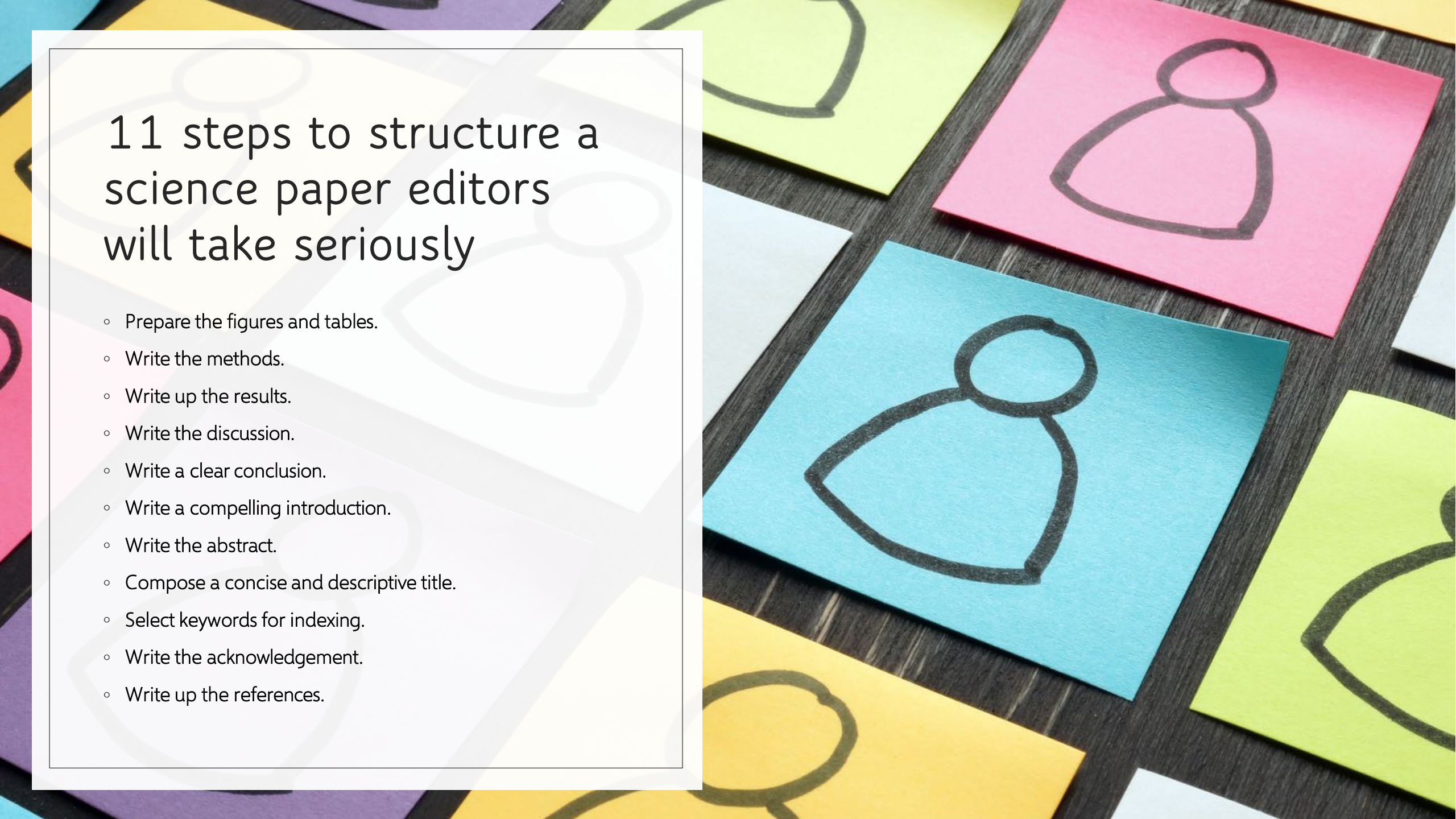
- Grammarly
- QuillBot (paraphrasing)
- Phrasebank websites examples:

Academic Phrasebank | The University of Manchester

Useful Phrases and Sentences for Academic & Research Paper Writing - Ref-n-Write: Scientific Research Paper Writing Software Tool - Improve Academic English Writing Skills

11 steps to structure a science paper editors will take seriously

- Prepare the figures and tables.
- Write the methods.
- Write up the results.
- Write the discussion.
- Write a clear conclusion.
- Write a compelling introduction.
- Write the abstract.
- Compose a concise and descriptive title.
- Select keywords for indexing.
- Write the acknowledgement.
- Write up the references.



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BMJ Open is an online, open access journal, dedicated to publishing medical research from all disciplines and therapeutic areas.

Impact Factor: 3.007

Citescore: 3.9

All metrics >>

The journal publishes all research study types, from protocols through phase I trials to meta-analyses, including small, specialist studies, and negative studies. Publishing procedures are built around fully open peer review and continuous publication, publishing research online as soon as the article is ready.

BMJ Open aims to promote transparency in the publication process by publishing reviewer reports and previous versions of manuscripts as pre-publication histories. Authors are asked to pay article-publishing charges on acceptance; the ability to pay does not influence editorial decisions.

All papers are included in MEDLINE/PubMed and Science Citation Index Expanded (Web of Science).

STRUCTURE OF MANUSCRIPT

Authors

Articles

Submission guidelines

Article processing charges

Waivers and Discounts

Preprints

Supplements

Authors

Why publish in BMJ Open?

ORCID

Copyright and authors' rights

Resources

Rapid responses

Journal Policy

Editorial policy

Peer review process

Reporting patient and public involvement in research

Data Sharing

Submit manuscript

Time to first decision with review: 126 days (median)

Total content views: 8,743,575 in 2021

Impact factor: 3.007

Author Guidelines

- **The article title should include the research question and the study design**. Titles should not declare the results of the study.
- **A structured abstract** (max. 300 words)
  - **objectives:**
  - **design:**
  - **setting:**
  - **participants:**
  - **interventions:**
  - **primary and secondary outcome measures:**
  - **results:**
  - **conclusions:**

Author Guidelines

- **Please include a ‘Strengths and limitations of this study’ section after the abstract.** This section should be no more than 5 bullet points
- **A funding statement**
- **A competing interests statement**.
- **Articles should list each author's contribution individually at the end**
- **Any checklist and flow diagram for the appropriate reporting statement**, e.g. STROBE (see below).
- **A data sharing statement**
- **Word count**
- **Supplementary and raw data**

Reporting guidelines

The guidelines listed below should be followed where appropriate. Please use these guidelines to structure your article. Completed applicable checklists, structured abstracts and flow diagrams should be uploaded with your submission; these will be published alongside the final version of your paper.

CONSORT Statement	For reporting of randomised controlled trials: please use the appropriate extension to the CONSORT statement, including the extension for writing abstracts
SRQR	For reporting qualitative research
COREQ	For reporting qualitative research
STARD	For reporting of diagnostic accuracy studies
STROBE	For reporting of observational studies in epidemiology Checklist for cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies (combined) Checklist for cohort studies Checklist for case-control studies Checklist for cross-sectional studies
PRISMA	For reporting of systematic reviews
PRISMA-P	For reporting of systematic review and meta-analysis protocols
PRISMA-ScR	For reporting of scoping reviews
MOOSE	For reporting of meta-analyses of observational studies
SPIRIT	For reporting protocols for RCTs
STREGA	For reporting of gene-disease association studies
TRIPOD	For reporting of studies developing, validating, or updating a prediction model, whether for diagnostic or prognostic purposes.
CHEERS	For reporting of health economic evaluations
	The Equator Network (Enhancing the Quality and Transparency Of Health Research) provides a comprehensive list of reporting guidelines.

STROBE 2007 (v4) Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of *cross-sectional studies*

Section/Topic	Item #	Recommendation	Reported on page #
Title and abstract	1	(*a*) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	
		(*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	
Participants	6	(*a*) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants	
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	
Statistical methods	12	(*a*) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	
		(*b*) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	
		(*c*) Explain how missing data were addressed	
		(*d*) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy	
		(*e*) Describe any sensitivity analyses	
Results			

Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	
Main results	16	(*a*) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	
		(*b*) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	
		(*c*) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	
Discussion			
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	
Other information			
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	

*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at http://www.plosmedicine.org/, Annals of Internal Medicine at http://www.annals.org/, and Epidemiology at http://www.epidem.com/). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at www.strobe-statement.org.

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More information on disabling pop-up blockers

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We have licensed Penelope, an automated tool, for you to use to see if your manuscript meets our submission requirements. It detects common mistakes which may otherwise delay your submission.

Read more about our trial with Penelope in our blog, or use the tool here.

To begin, log in with your user ID and password.

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Before submitting your manuscript, consider checking it with Penelope, an online tool that checks the completeness of scientific manuscripts and gives immediate feedback to authors. It has been customised to BMJ Open guidelines to help their authors prepare for submission. Penelope was developed by Penelope Research in collaboration with the EQUATOR Network.

Upload your manuscript file using the **pre-fill tool** to automatically input data from your manuscript into the submission fields and save time. Alternatively, you can input all submission fields manually.

Begin Submission

Submission

- Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract
- Step 2: File Upload
- Step 3: Attributes
- Step 4: Authors & Institutions
- Step 5: Preferred and Non-Preferred Reviewers
- Step 6: Details & Comments
- Step 7: Review & Submit

Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract

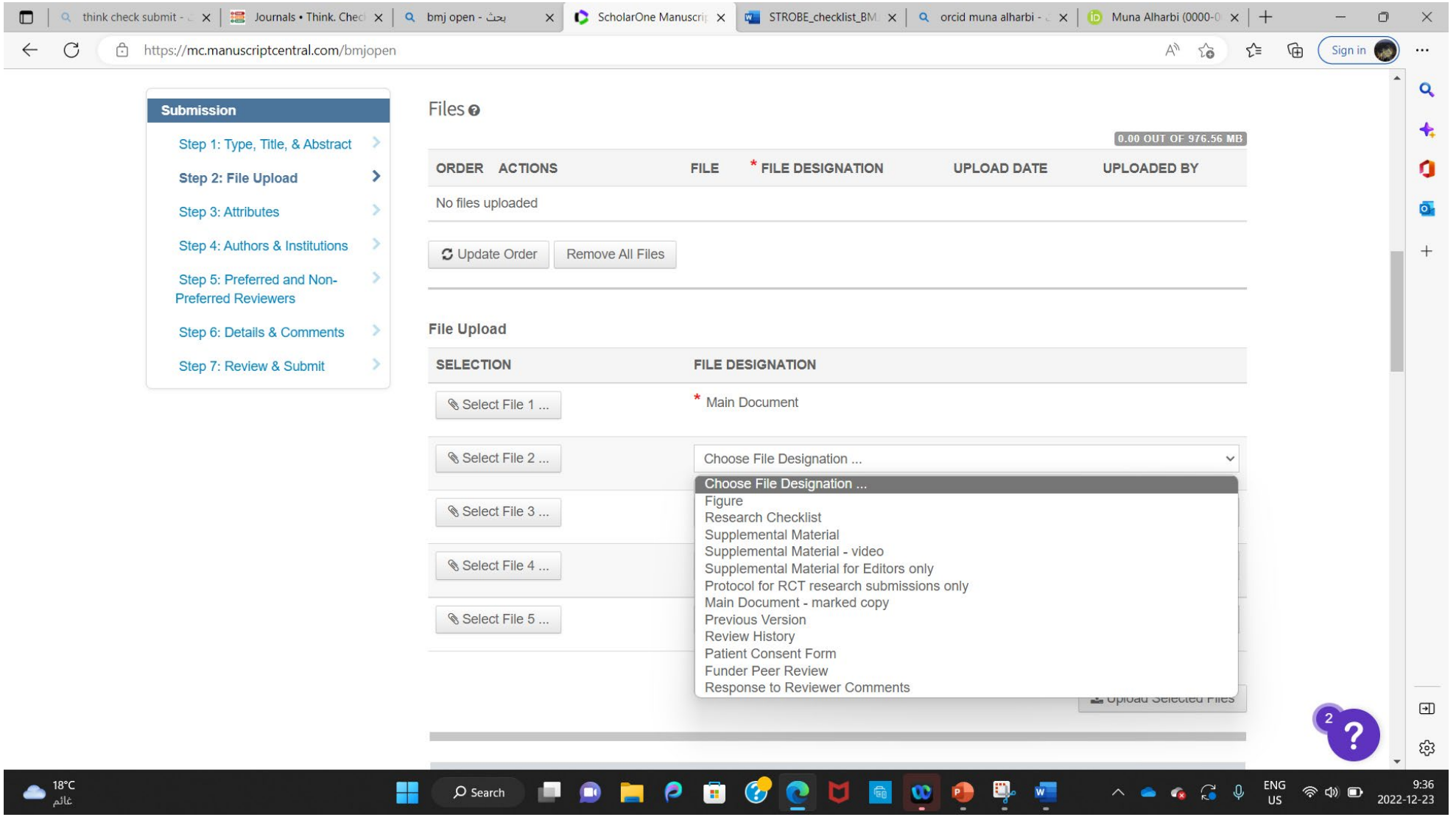
On the following pages we ask you to fill in details about yourself and your manuscript. You will then be asked to upload your manuscript files. Before you start please take a moment to read our information for authors - it will save time later.

All other data, such as article title, author names and addresses, abstract, funding (etc) statements will be taken from the fields you have filled in at submission, so you must ensure that these are up to date and accurate. Read More ...

* = Required Fields

* Type:

CHOICE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
◉	**Original research**	Research submissions should have a clear, justified research question. We recommend your article does not exceed 4000 words, with up to five figures and tables. Please use the relevant reporting guidelines to structure your article. Supplementary and raw data can be placed online alongside the article although we prefer raw data to be made publicly available and linked to in a suitable repository (e.g. Dryad, FigShare).
○	**Protocol**	Protocol manuscripts should report planned or ongoing research studies. We will consider publishing without peer review protocols that have formal ethical approval and have undergone independent peer review to acquire funding. If these criteria are met, please provide the relevant documents when uploading your protocol and mention this in your cover letter. Protocols that do not meet these criteria will be sent for open peer review.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Update Order
Remove All Files
File Upload
SELECTION FILE DESIGNATION
Select File 1 ...
* Main Document
Select File 2 ...
Choose File Designation ...
Select File 3 ...
Select File 4 ...
Select File 5 ...
Choose File Designation ...
Figure
Research Checklist
Supplemental Material
Supplemental Material - video
Supplemental Material for Editors only
Protocol for RCT research submissions only
Main Document - marked copy
Previous Version
Review History
Patient Consent Form
Funder Peer Review
Response to Reviewer Comments
Upload Selected Files
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Search
ENG
US
9:36
2022-12-23

Muna's recommendations

- **Title:** It should be concise and contain the topic and the design of the study, not more than 12 words.
- **Abstract:** Follow the structure of the journal.
- **Background/ literature review:** Cite article published in the last 10 years, more than 10 references. Different countries!
- **Aim:** It is often written in the last paragraph in the review section. The review should indicate the significance of the study to lead to the aim of the study.

Muna's recommendations

Methods: This is very important part and carefully revise the reporting guideline to make sure you write everything the reviewers will question.

Results: should be very detailed and logically organized. Should start with demographic data, then simple results, then complicated results.

Discussion: Start the discussion with restating your study aim. In each paragraph state you result, then compare it with other studies, then write your analysis and conclusion of the paragraph.

Muna's recommendations

- **Conclusion:** This part should not aim to summarize the results. It should state the significant of the results and what is the addition to body of knowledge. Also, it highlights what further research can be done in this area.

- **References:** Need to be organized very often, use EndNote or any reference manager. More than 30 references are recommended in the paper.

How to increase your published article dissemination?

- Write a summary of the article in a blog post.
- Share a link of your published article on your social media accounts.
- Create a video abstract for your article.
- Create an infographic about your research
- Share your conference presentation slides on slide share
- Local/national news outlets.
- Present your work to your colleagues, at events, at industry or workplace.
- Create your researcher’s IDs.

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Undergraduate nursing students' adoption of the p...

Previous research has addressed nursing course components such as clinical placements that affe...

Dr. Muna Alharbi @MunaAlharbi20 · Jul 15, 2020

الحمدلله تم نشر ورقة البحث النوعي من رسالة الدكتوراه في مجلة Q1 استمتعت بمقابلة الطلاب والطالبات للحديث عن تأثير وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي على هويتهم المهنية

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Undergraduate nursing students' adoption of the p...

Previous research has addressed nursing course components such as clinical placements that affe...

Dr. Muna Alharbi @MunaAlharbi20 · Oct 3, 2020

Proud to announce my second paper in this year 👍

J Clinical Nursing @jclinnursing · Sep 22, 2020

Nursing students' engagement with social media as an extracurricular activity: An integrative review ift.tt/32P1HIj

- **ResearcherID** is a unique identifier to enable researchers to manage their publication lists, track citations and h-index, identify potential collaborators and avoid author misidentification.

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Lisa McKenna

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nursing midwifery health professional education

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TITLE	CITED BY	YEAR
The transitional journey through the graduate year: A focus group study JM Newton, L McKenna International journal of nursing studies 44 (7), 1231-1237	354	2007
The use of complementary and alternative medicine by pregnant women: a literature review HG Hall, DL Griffiths, LG McKenna Midwifery 27 (6), 817-824	253	2011
Simulation based learning in midwifery education: a systematic review S Cooper, R Cant, J Porter, F Bogossian, L McKenna, S Brady, ... Women and Birth 25 (2), 64-78	196	2012
From Darwin to constructivism: The evolution of grounded theory H Hall, D Griffiths, L McKenna Nurse researcher 20 (3)	192	2013
Satisfaction of newly graduated nurses enrolled in transition-to-practice programmes in their first year of employment: a systematic review K Missen, L McKenna, A Beauchamp Journal of Advanced Nursing 70 (11), 2419-2433	167	2014
A step ahead: Teaching undergraduate students to be peer teachers L McKenna, J French Nurse Education in Practice 11 (2), 141-145	165	2011

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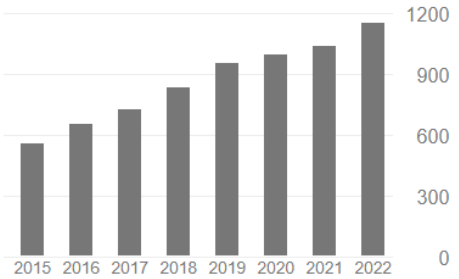

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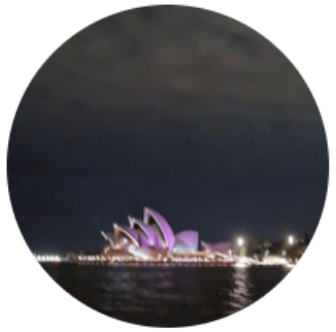

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