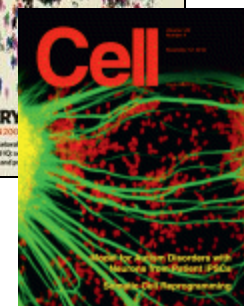
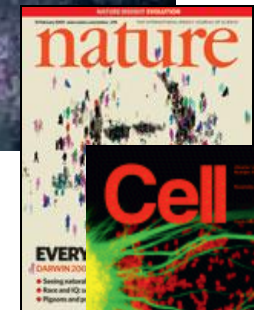
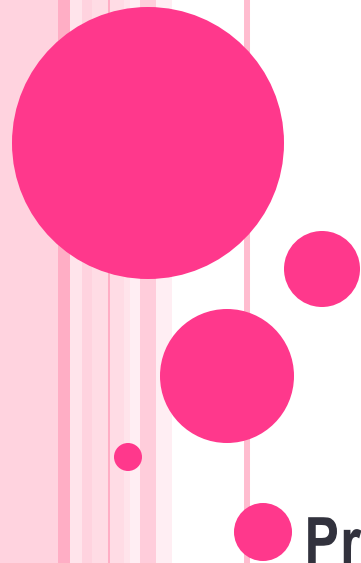
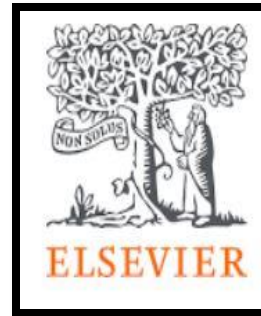


HOW TO WRITE AN ARTICLE

FROM TITLE TO REFERENCES
FROM SUBMISSION TO REVISION

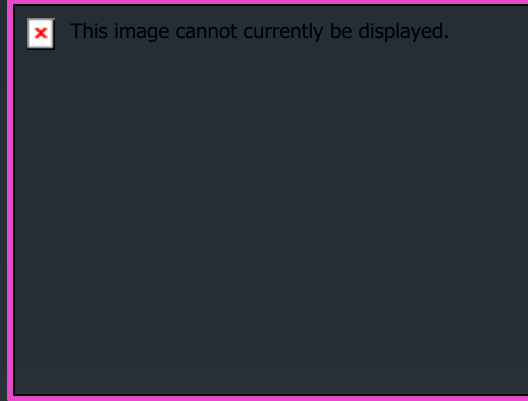


Presented by: Dr. Milad Badri
Qazvin, February, 2023

BEFORE YOU START.....



Before writing your manuscript???



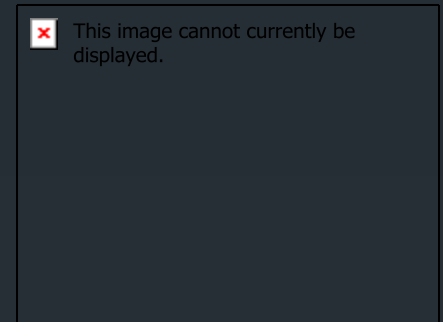
Read the abstract and introduction to get a sense of the overall context and approach

Questions to answer before you write



Think about **Why you want to publish your work.**

- Is it **new and interesting?**
- Is it a current **hot topic?**
- Have you **provided solutions to some difficult problems?**
- Are you **ready** to publish at this point?



If **all** answers are "**yes**", then start preparations for your manuscript



Case reports / Case series / Case study research: these articles are descriptive studies that are prepared for illustrating novel, unusual, or atypical features identified in patients in medical practice, and they potentially generate new research

Full articles / Research articles / Original articles: these articles are the most common type of journal article. They're detailed studies reporting new work and are classified as primary literature.

Letters / Rapid Communications/ Short communications: these articles are short papers that present original and significant material for rapid dissemination.

Review papers : summarize recent developments on a specific topic. Highlight important previously reported points.



What makes a good manuscript?

- Contains a clear, useful, and exciting scientific message.
- Flows in a logical manner that the reader can follow.
- Is written in a style that transmits the message clearly.

The general structure of a full article

- Title
- Authors
- Abstract
- Keywords

- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion (Conclusions)

- Acknowledgements
- References
- Supplementary material



What is a good title for a scientific paper?



1. The title should be clear and informative, and should reflect the aim and approach of the work.
2. The title should be as specific as possible while still describing the full range of the work.
 - This is your opportunity to attract the reader's attention.
 - Remember: readers are the potential authors who will cite your article
 - Keep it informative and concise.
 - Reviewers will check whether the title is specific and whether it reflects the content of the manuscript.
 - Editors hate titles that make no sense or fail to represent the subject matter adequately.
 - Avoid technical jargon and abbreviations.

How do you write author name and affiliation?

- Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name, and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.

OCULAR IMMUNOLOGY AND INFLAMMATION
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09273948.2021.1875007>



RESEARCH ARTICLE



Keys to Unlock the Enigma of Ocular Toxocariasis: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Milad Badri, Ph.D.^a, Aida Vafae Eslahi, Ph.D.^a, Meysam Olfatifar, Ph.D.^b, Sahar Dalvand, Ph.D.^c, Elham Houshmand, Ph.D.^d, Amir Abdoli, Ph.D.^e, Hamidreza Majidiani, Ph.D.^f, Ali Eslami, MD^{g,h}, Mohammad Zibaei, Ph.D.ⁱ, Morteza Ghanbari Johkool, MSc^a, Ali Taghipour, Ph.D.^j, and Sima Hashemipour, MD^{a,*}


^aMetabolic Diseases Research Center, Research Institute for Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran; ^bGastroenterology and Liver Diseases Research Center, Research Institute for Gastroenterology and Liver Diseases, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; ^cFunctional Neurosurgery Research Center, Shohada Tajrish Comprehensive Neurosurgical Center of Excellence, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; ^dDepartment of Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Guilan, Iran; ^eDepartment of Parasitology and Mycology, School of Medicine, Jahrom University of Medical Sciences, Jahrom, Iran; ^fZoonotic Diseases Research Center, Ilam University of Medical Sciences, Ilam, Iran; ^gEye Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran; ^hStudent Research Committee, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran; ⁱDepartment of Parasitology and Mycology, School of Medicine, Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Karaj, Iran; ^jDepartment of Parasitology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

RESEARCH

Open Access



Global prevalence and epidemiology of *Strongyloides stercoralis* in dogs: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Aida Vafae Eslahi^{1†}, Sima Hashemipour^{2†}, Meysam Olfatifar^{1†}, Elham Houshmand³, Elham Hajjalilo^{4,5}, Razzagh Mahmoudi¹, Milad Badri^{1*} and Jennifer K. Ketzis^{6*} 

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SHORT COMMUNICATION



Association of weekly or biweekly use of 50 000 IU vitamin D3 with hypervitaminosis D

Sima Hashemipour¹  | Arefeh Ghobadi¹  |
Seyyed Mohammad Reza Hadizadeh Khairkhan¹  | Mehdi Ranjbaran¹  |
Milad Badri²  | Seyyed Hamidreza Ghafelehbash¹  | Maryam Gheraati¹ 



Review

Reactive Oxygen Species and Antioxidant Defense in Plants under Abiotic Stress: Revisiting the Crucial Role of a Universal Defense Regulator

Mirza Hasanuzzaman ^{1,*}, M.H.M. Borhannuddin Bhuyan ², Faisal Zulfiqar ³, Ali Raza ⁴,
Sayed Mohammad Mohsin ^{5,6}, Jubayer Al Mahmud ⁷, Masayuki Fujita ⁵ and
Vasileios Fotopoulos ^{8,*}

¹ Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh

² Citrus Research Station, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Jaintapur, Sylhet 3156, Bangladesh; mhmb_bhuyan@bari.gov.bd

³ Institute of Horticultural Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Faisalabad 38000, Pakistan; ch.faisal.zulfiqar@gmail.com

⁴ Key Lab of Biology and Genetic Improvement of Oil Crops, Oil Crops Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), Wuhan 430062, China; alirazamughal143@gmail.com

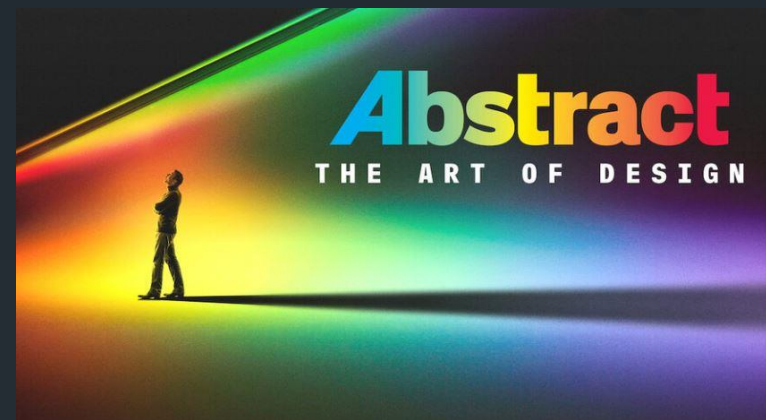
⁵ Laboratory of Plant Stress Response, Faculty of Agriculture, Kagawa University, Miki-cho, Kita-Gun, Kagawa 761-0795, Japan; mohsin@sau.edu.bd (S.M.M.); fujita@ag.kagawa-u.ac.jp (M.F.)

⁶ Department of Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh

⁷ Department of Agroforestry and Environmental Science, Faculty of Agriculture, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh; jamahmud_bd@yahoo.com

⁸ Department of Agricultural Sciences, Biotechnology & Food Science, Cyprus University of Technology, P.O. Box 50329, Lemesos 3603, Cyprus

The Abstract



- ❖ Should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings.
- ❖ Avoid using jargon and uncommon abbreviations.
- ❖ You must be accurate and specific!
- ❖ Use words which reflect the precise meaning
- ❖ A clear abstract will strongly influence whether or not your work is further considered.
- ❖ Follow word limitations (50-300 words)!!!



- ✓ Keywords should contain words and phrases that suggest what the topic is about. Also include words and phrases that are closely related to your topic. (For example, if the paper is about **heart diseases**, use words like heart failure, myocardial infarction, heart attack, etc.)
- ✓ If you can search using **MeSH** entry terms instead of keyword searching you can focus your search and find more relevant citations.
- ✓ Shouldn't be too broad or too narrow (think Google ...)
- ✓ Most journals ask the authors to present **3-10** of the most suitable keywords.
- ✓ Check the Guide for Authors!

Major Sections




- Introducing work
- Referring to literature
- Describing methods
- Reporting results
- Discussing findings
- Writing conclusions

Introducing work



How do I start my introduction?

- There are many ways to introduce an academic essay or short paper. Most academic writers, however, appear to do one or more of the following in their introductions:
 - **What are the 4 steps of an introduction?**
 - The problem statement in the introduction
 - The scientific background of the research
 - Scientific justification
 - The purpose of study



■ **Introductions to research dissertations and theses tend to be relatively short compared to the other sections of the text but quite complex in terms of their functional elements. Some of the more common elements include:**

- establishing the context, background and/or importance of the topic
- giving a brief review of the relevant academic literature
- identifying a problem, controversy or a knowledge gap in the field of study
- stating the aim(s) of the research and the research questions or hypotheses
- providing a synopsis of the research design and method(s)
- explaining the significance or value of the study
- defining certain key terms



■ Establishing the importance of the topic for the world or society

- **X** is one of the most potent stimuli for mouse peritoneal mast cells.
- **X** is a common depressive disorder characterised by ...
- Increased expression of ... may be a major contributing factor in airway inflammation.
- **X** is an important aspect of healthy lifestyle...
- **X** is a crucial role in the formation of cell membrane of ...
- **X** is fast becoming a key instrument in ...
- **X** plays an important role in the maintenance of ...
- **X** is a predominantly female disease after age 75 year, and the main cause of ...
- **Xs** are one of the most widely used groups of antimicrobial agents ...
- **X** has rapidly developed to become one of the most important diagnostic tools in all fields of medicine.



■ Establishing the importance of the topic for the discipline

- X is of interest because ...
- Studies on X represent a growing field.
- The theory of X provides a useful account of how ...
- One of the most significant current discussions in X is ...
- A key aspect of X is ...
- A main concern of X is ...
- Investigating X is a continuing concern within ...
- X is a major area of interest within the field of ...
- The issue of X has received considerable critical attention.

■ Establishing the importance of the topic (time frame given)

- Within the past 10 years have witnessed rapid advances in the technology used to treat patients with cancer.
- In recent years, HIV infection rates are dramatically increasing in the ...
- This article reviews recent progress in the field
- In recent years, researchers have shown an increased interest in ...

■ Synopsis of literature

- Extensive research has shown that ...
- Studies over the past two decades have provided important information on ...
- Previous research has established that ...
- Numerous attempts have been made to
- Studies of **X** show the significance role of
- Recently scientists have examined the effects of **X** on placebo.

■ Highlighting an important problem

- This is of particular concern in the younger and more active patient in whom life expectancy.
- One of the main obstacles ...
- One of the greatest challenges ...
- **X** is a major environmental problem, and the main cause of ...

■ Highlighting inadequacies or weaknesses of previous studies

- Previously published studies on the effect of **X** are not consistent.
- However, few writers have been able to draw on any systematic research into ...
- Short-term studies such as these do not necessarily show subtle changes over time .
- Such studies are unsatisfactory because they ...



■ **Indicating the aim, focus, or argument**

- This paper has four key aims. Firstly, ...
- Secondly, the study aims to assess the extent to which ...
- Specifically, the following issues will be addressed:

■ **Stating the purpose of research**

- The overall aim of this thesis is to review the evidence for ...
- An objective of this study was to investigate ...
- The specific objective of this study was to ...

■ **Research questions or hypotheses**

- The research questions in this study focused on ...
- In particular, this study will examine seven main research questions:
- The hypothesis that will be examined is that ...

■ Indicating Significance

- This study provides new insights into ...
- The purpose of this article is to share gaps in knowledge and research related to pandemic...
- The study offers some important insights into ...
- The results of the study offer several insights into strategic marketing for ...

■ Indicating limitations

- Overmatching may be one of the main limitations in this study.
- There are several important limitations to this study. Broadly, data on the prevalence of soil transmitted helminths from high-burden areas of the world are scarce.
- Due to practical constraints, this study cannot provide a comprehensive review of ...
- It is beyond the scope of this study to examine the ...

■ Outlining the structure

- This research has been prepared in the following way:
- The whole structure of the study takes the form of seven episodes.
- The main questions / issues addressed in this paper are: a), b) and c).
- The first section of this paper will examine ...

Referring to literature



■ General descriptions of the relevant literature

- The literature on **X** has highlighted several ...
- Different theories exist in the literature regarding ...
- A great deal of previous research into **X** has focused on ...

■ General reference to previous research: normally more than one author

- Previous research has established that ...
- Data from several studies suggest that ...
- It is now well established from a variety of studies that ...
- Twenty cohort study analyses have examined the relationship between ...
- A number of authors have considered the effects of ... (Paul, 2003; Dirifty, 2004).
- Nevertheless 245 cross-sectional studies worldwide have examined the relationship between ...

■ Reference to current state of knowledge

- **X** is positively related to **Y** (Marol, 2021).
- **X** is a principal determining factor of **Y** (Maoria, 2018; Stephany, 2021).
- **X** is significantly reduced during the first months of ... (Smith, 2021; Amanson, 2022).



■ Reference to single investigations in the past: investigation prominent

- Analysis of the genes expression in **X** was first accomplished by Nicholson et al. (1978).
- Preliminary research on **X** was started by Andrew (1998).
- The first evidence of **X** was reported by Gleason et al. in 2005.
- The study of the mental disorder type **X** was first carried out by Krueger et al. (2021).

■ Synthesising sources

- Jones's (1986) work on **X** is complemented by Smith's (2009) study of ...
- Ramnil argues that her data support Carol (1999) view that ...
- Similarly, Modden (2014) found that **X** ...

■ Summarising the studies reviewed

- Considering all of this evidence, it seems that ...
- In all the studies reviewed here, **X** is recognised as ...
- The evidence presented in this section suggests that ...
- All of the studies reviewed here support the hypothesis that ...
- These studies clearly indicate that there is a relationship between ...

Describing methods

■ Describing previously used methods

- Many researchers have utilised **X** to measure ...
- One of the most well-known tools for assessing ...
- Different methods have been proposed to classify ...
- **X** is the main non-invasive method used to determine ...
- Several methods currently exist for the measurement of **X**.

■ Giving reasons why a particular method was adopted

- A major advantage of **X** is that ...
- The benefit of this approach is that ...
- The decision to use **X** was based on ...
- The key advantages of water-based approach to controlling schistosomiasis is to interrupt the life cycle by interventions that impact the intermediate host.
- The second advantage of using the multivariate method is ...

■ Indicating a specific method

- Analysis was based on the conceptual framework proposed by Smith et al. (2002).
- **X** was synthesised using the same method that was detailed for **Y**, using ...
- The IgG avidity test had a sensitivity of 100% (45/45) for identifying toxoplasmosis in pregnant women.



MATERIALS &
METHODS

METHODS
MATERIALS &



■ Describing the characteristics of the sample

- Articles were searched from January 1965 until April 2014.
- The participants were divided into two groups based on their performance on ...
- Participants were recruited from 15 clinics across ..., covering urban and rural areas ...
- Interviews were conducted with 17 male offenders with a mean age of 38 years.

■ Describing the process: sequence words and phrases

- Prior to data collection, the participants received an explanation of the project.
- Prior to commencing the study, ethical clearance was sought from ...
- After testing for the presence of antibodies, the blood was ...
- Following administration of **X** to patients, we assessed the effects on ...
- On arrival at the clinic, patients were asked to ...
- When removing **X**, it was important to ...
- The final stage of the study comprised a interview with participants who ...



■ Describing the process: using instrument

- Comparisons between the two groups were made using unrelated t-tests.
- Genotyping maps were carried out using X software and ...
- Statistical significance was analysed using analysis of variance and t-tests as appropriate...

■ Indicating problems or limitations

- In particular, the analysis of **X** was problematic.
- In observational studies, there is a potential for bias from ...
- Further data collection is required to determine exactly how **X** affects **Y**.

Reporting results



■ Reference to aim, research questions or method

- The purpose of Experiment 3 was to ...
- To distinguish between these two possibilities, ...
- The mean age of X and Y were compared in order to ...
- T-tests analysis was used to ...

■ Highlighting significant data in a table or chart

- Closer inspection of the table shows ...
- The most interesting aspect of this graph is ...
- From the data in Figure 9, it is apparent that the length of time left between ...

■ Statements of positive result

- A two-way ANOVA test revealed that ...
- The difference between the **X** and **Y** groups was significant.
- There was a significant positive correlation between ...
- A positive correlation was found between **X** and **Y**.

■ Statements of negative result

- None of these differences were statistically significant.
- No significant correlation was found between smoking habit and Covid-19 ($p = .274$).
- There was no evidence that **X** has an influence on ...

■ Highlighting significant, interesting or surprising results

- Interestingly, 5 days after infection, the bacterial load had increased 49.2-fold ...
- A new and very interesting finding in this study is the association shown between a high PTH level and ...
- One interesting finding of our study is that both women and men showed a significant reduction in blood glucose.

■ Reporting a reaction

- Stimulation of **X** cells with **Y** did increase the ...
- Lipid oxidation is a common metabolic reaction in all biological systems

■ Reporting results from questionnaires

- The overall response rate to the survey was 86.4%.
- Fifty-seven persons returned the questionnaires.
- The final outcome to this experiment is very important for pregnant women.
- There were 84 reasons to the question: '...?'



■ Transition statements

- A comparison of the two results reveals ...
- Turning now to the experimental evidence on ...
- Comparing the two results, it can be seen that ...
- In the final part of the survey, respondents were asked ...

■ Summary of the manuscript

- In summary, these results show that ...
- Taken together, these results suggest that there is an association between ...
- Overall, these results indicate that ...
- Taken together these results provide important insights into ...

Discussing findings



■ Background information: reference to literature or to research aim/question

- The present study was designed to determine the effect of ...
- To the best of our knowledge, this is the first comprehensive systematic review and meta-analysis estimating the prevalence of
- The first question in this study sought to determine ...
- The current study presents the first systematic review and meta-analysis on the global prevalence of ...
- The current systematic review and meta-analysis aims to estimate the global prevalence of...
- An initial objective of the project was to identify ...

■ **Statements of result: usually with reference to results section**

- The current study found that ...
- In this study, **Xs** were found to cause ...
- Among patient population analysed in this study, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) infection rate was more prevalent in Africa with higher rate in Males (21.6%) than in females .
- On the question of **X**, this study found that ...

■ **Unexpected outcome**

- Not surprisingly, our analysis revealed that the highest incidence rate of helminthes in vegetables was in lower-middle income countries.
- What is surprising is that ...
- One unanticipated finding was that ...
- Surprisingly, no differences were found in ...
- This finding was unexpected and suggests that ...

■ **Reference to previous research: support**

- This finding is consistent with that of Maria (2015) who ...
- This study confirms that **X** is associated with ...
- In accordance with the present results, previous studies have demonstrated that ...
- Increased activation in the **X** in this study corroborates these earlier findings.



■ Reference to previous research: contradict

- However, the findings of the current study do not support the previous research.
- The levels observed in this investigation are far below those observed by Smith *et al.* (2007).
- The overall level was found to be 15%, lower than that of previously reported levels.

■ Explanations for results

- A possible explanation for this might be that ...
- Several factors could explain this observation. Firstly, ...
- This result may be explained by the fact that ...

■ Advising cautious interpretation

- However, it must be interpreted cautiously, given that only one study is conducted in an area with this climate condition.
- These data must be interpreted with caution because ...
- These results therefore need to be interpreted with caution.



■ **Commenting on findings**

- Unfortunately, these findings are rather difficult to interpret because ...
- The present results are significant in at least two major respects.
- However, these results were not very encouraging.

■ **Suggestions for future work**

- Further studies, which take these variables into account, will need to be undertaken.
- Despite these promising results, many questions remain to be answered.
- Several questions remain unanswered at present.
- Further work is clearly needed to better understand this disease
- Further work is needed to determine why it was ineffective among younger women.
- However, many questions are still unresolved.
- Yet, several questions remain unanswered.
- There are still many unanswered questions about modes of transmission to humans and,

Writing conclusions

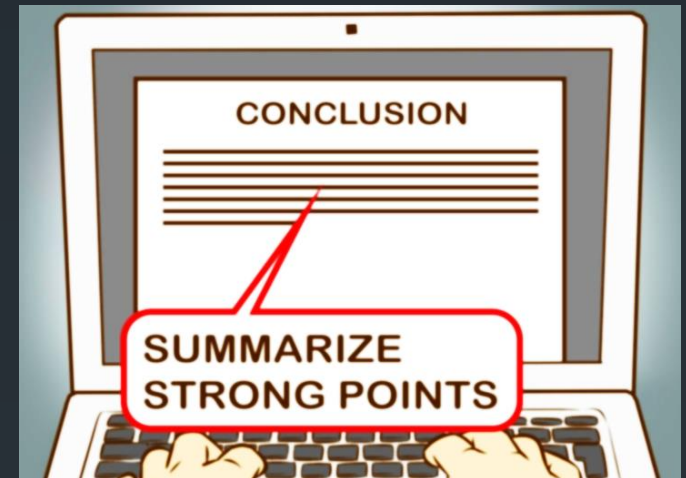


■ Restatement of aims

- The main goal of the current study was to determine ...
- In this investigation, the aim was to assess ...
- This study was undertaken to design ... and evaluate ...

■ Summarising research findings

- This study has identified ...
- The findings clearly indicate that ...
- These experiments confirmed that ...
- The most obvious finding to emerge from this project is that ...





How many citations is a good amount?

The average number of references for a research paper is 45, with 90% of research papers having between 8 and 102 references. However, this number depends a lot on study design.

For instance, a systematic review typically has 49 references while a case report has only 11.

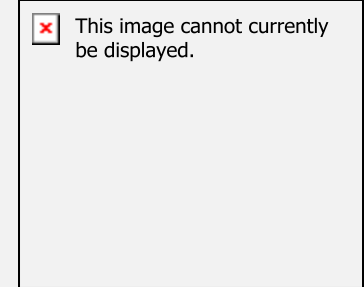
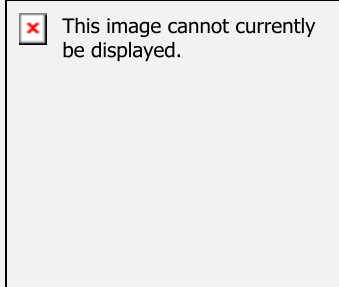
SELECT THE BEST JOURNAL FOR SUBMISSION

- Look at **your references** – these will help you narrow your choices.
- **Review** recent publications in **each candidate journal**. Find out the hot topics, the accepted types of articles, etc.
- Ask yourself the following questions:
 - Is the journal **peer-reviewed**?
 - Who is this journal's **audience**?
 - What is the **average time to print**?
 - What is the journal's **Impact Factor**?
- Decide on **one** journal. **DO NOT** submit to multiple journals.



7 Types of peer-review process

- **1) Single-Blind Peer-Review....**
- **2) Double-Blind Peer-Review....**
- **3) Open Peer-Review....**
- **4) Post-Publication Peer-Review....**
- **5) Transparent Peer-Review....**
- **6) Collaborative Peer-Review....**
- **7) Cascading Peer-Review....**



Transparent peer-review



ABOUT

JOURNALS

RESEARCH TOPICS

ARTICLES

SUBMIT



MY FRONTIERS



History	Editor Active	Reviewer 1 Rejected	Reviewer 2 Rejected	Reviewer 3 Finalized	Reviewer 4 Finalized	Me Finalized	< >
Date	Updates						
13 Dec 2022	Review Editor 3 finalized review. Corresponding Author Jingtong Zheng re-submitted manuscript.						
08 Dec 2022	Review Editor 3 posted new comments.						
07 Dec 2022	Corresponding Author Jingtong Zheng posted new comments. Corresponding Author Jingtong Zheng re-submitted manuscript. Review Editor 3 posted new comments.						
05 Dec 2022	You finalized your review. Corresponding Author Jingtong Zheng posted new comments in the Editor tab. Corresponding Author Jingtong Zheng re-submitted manuscript. Corresponding Author Jingtong Zheng posted new comments.						
29 Oct 2022	You submitted your independent review report.						
28 Oct 2022	Interactive review forum activated automatically.						
25 Oct 2022	Reviewer 4 submitted the review report and finalized review.						
23 Oct 2022	You accepted to review this article.						

Open Peer-Review



OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY

Milad Badri,
Qazvin University of Medical
Sciences, Iran

REVIEWED BY

Morteza Saki,
Ahvaz Jundishapur University of
Medical Sciences, Iran
F.-X. Campbell-Valois,
University of Ottawa, Canada

*CORRESPONDENCE

Karrie K. K. Ko
karrie_ko@gis.a-star.edu.sg;
karrie.ko.k.k@singhealth.com

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Clonal serotype 1c multidrug-resistant *Shigella flexneri* detected in multiple institutions by sentinel-site sequencing

Karrie K. K. Ko^{1,2,3,4,5*}, Joash Jun Keat Chu³, Kar Mun Lim³,
Hatairat Yingtaweessittikul⁶, Wenjie Huang^{1,5},
Shireen Yan Ling Tan^{1,5}, Kenneth Choon Meng Goh^{1,5},
Si Huei Tan⁷, Tong Yong Ng⁸, Matthias Maiwald^{4,5,9},
Jonathan Wei Zhong Chia¹⁰, Delphine Yanhong Cao¹,
Yen Ee Tan^{1,5}, James Heng Chiak Sim^{1,5}, Tse Hsien Koh^{1,5},
Niranjan Nagarajan³ and Chayaporn Suphavitai³

¹Department of Microbiology, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore, Singapore, ²Department of Molecular Pathology, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore, Singapore, ³Genome Institute of Singapore, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore, Singapore, ⁴Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore, ⁵Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore, Singapore, ⁶Advanced Research Center for Computational Simulation, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand, ⁷Department of Laboratory Medicine, Changi General Hospital, Singapore, Singapore, ⁸Department of Pathology, Sengkang General Hospital, Singapore, Singapore, ⁹Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, KK Women's and Children's Hospital, Singapore, Singapore, ¹⁰Department of Laboratory Medicine, Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore, Singapore

What are the boundaries between draft, manuscript, preprint, paper, and article?

- Draft
 - Manuscript
 - Preprint
 - Paper
 - Article
-
- Research papers are written traditionally by a student at a university or college, and the work is typically assigned. A journal article is an article, about a subject that has recently researched or reviewed and written by an expert in that field.

All kinds of practical and important concepts in scientific publications.

- Instructions
- Submit
- Accept
- Proof
- Minor Revision
- Major Revision
- Reject & Resubmit
- Reject
- Confidential Comments
- Editor In Chief (EIC)
- Assistant Editor
- Review Overdue
- Decision Letter
- Declined
- Agreed
- Subscription
- Production Editor
- Invited Papers

✓ 10 THINGS YOU MUST CONSIDER BEFORE SUBMITTING YOUR MANUSCRIPT



Manuscript Submission Checklist

Ready to submit your manuscript to a journal? Here's a detailed checklist to help you make sure that you do everything you need to before submission.



✓ Manuscript format

Follow all journal instructions

Word count, page margins, page numbering, spacing, in-text citations, references, abstract, manuscript format (Word/LaTeX/PDF)



✓ Manuscript structure

Get your manuscript structure right

Title, keywords, abstract, introduction, methods, results and discussion, conclusion, references, appendix, acknowledgements, notes, footnotes



✓ Language and flow

Your manuscript should be well-written

Sentence structure, grammar and style, logic, comprehension, word choice, spell check



✓ Graphics

Your tables and figures should be well-prepared

File size, clarity, color, image resolution, figure legends and captions, table titles, graph legends



✓ Facts and details

Check every detail, even the smaller ones

Data accuracy, numerical consistency between text and tables, symbols, units of measurement, correspondence between in-text citations and the reference list



✓ Author information

Include all relevant details

Full names of all authors, with designations, full contact details of the corresponding author, additional statement with author contribution details, if required



✓ Attribution and acknowledgment

Acknowledge all help received and each reference source

Attributing sources of information, quotation marks for material copied or reproduced, written permission for reproducing graphics or copyrighted material, acknowledgments, informed consent from patients/subjects



✓ Cover letter

Your cover letter should be complete and make a strong pitch

Manuscript relevance and impact, full author details, disclosure of whether you have published the study previously elsewhere or if it is in consideration by another journal, details of any supplementary material



✓ Conflict of interest

Disclose any potential conflict of interest

Could there be a potential conflict of interest from any perspective (e.g., with sponsoring pharma companies in the case of medical research)? If yes, disclose it at the time of submission



✓ Compliance

Make sure your study complies with relevant ethical guidelines

E.g., Patient and animal care guidelines, clinical trial registration guidelines, environmental protection guidelines, institutional review board approval



An international editor says...

Common reasons why submissions are rejected without peer review:

- ✓ Out of scope of the journal
- ✓ Local interest
- ✓ Inadequate study design and procedures
- ✓ Incomplete methodological details and data reporting
- ✓ Data availability issues
- ✓ Ethical issues
- ✓ Poor presentation
- ✓ No novelty

❑ **PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, Scopus, Web of Science.** More regional databases including: WHO maintains the Global Index Medicus (GIM), the African Index Medicus (**AIM**), the Scientific and Technical Literature of Latin America and the Caribbean (**LILACS**), Index Medicus for Eastern Mediterranean Region (**IMEMR**), Index Medicus for South-East Asia Region (**IMSEAR**) and the Western Pacific Region Index Medicus (**WPRIM**).

- ✓ Poor English
- ✓ Plagiarism

❑ **(CrossRef, powered by iTenticate)**



– **Filipe Dantas-Torres, Editor-in-Chief, *Parasites & Vectors***

What is an acceptable percentage of plagiarism?

- There is a lack of consensus or clear-cut-rules on what percentage of plagiarism is acceptable in a manuscript. Going by the convention, usually a text similarity below 15% is acceptable by the journals and a similarity of >25% is considered as high percentage of plagiarism.



The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) was an academic publishing service, founded by **Eugene Garfield** in Philadelphia in 1956.

In 1992, ISI was acquired by **Thomson Scientific & Healthcare**, and became known as **Thomson ISI**.

All of these are available via **ISI Web of Knowledge** database service.

The **ISI Web of Knowledge** also published the annual **Journal Citation Reports (JCR)** which list an **impact factor** for each of the journals that it tracked. Within the scientific community, journal impact factors continue to play a large but controversial role in determining the kudos attached to a scientist's published research record.

How many journals are in ISI?

- ISI publishes a list of more than **14,000** journals in more than **60** countries.

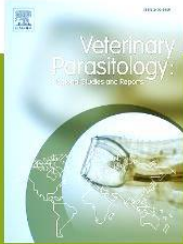
How do I verify that my target journal is indexed in ISI?

- Clarivate Analytics website (<http://mjl.clarivate.com/>)
- Bioxbio (<https://www.bioxbio.com/>)
- Resource Finder (<https://rsf.research.ac.ir/>)
- IMPACTFACTOR.IR (<http://impactfactor.ir/>)

What is the Emerging Sources Citation Index?

- The Emerging Sources Citation Index (**ESCI**) was launched in late **2015** by Thomson Reuters as a new database in Web of Science. Around 3,000 journals were selected for coverage at launch, spanning the full range of subject areas. Since **2017** the index has been produced by Clarivate Analytics.





Veterinary Parasitology: Regional Studies and Reports

2.6
CiteScore

Articles & Issues ▾

About ▾

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Guide for authors ↗

Latest issue

Volume 36

In progress

November 2022

About the journal

Veterinary Parasitology: Regional Studies and Reports, a companion title to the established [Veterinary Parasitology](#), focuses on topics of regional concern. These are especially important in this era of climate change and the rapid and often unconstrained travel of people and animals. Relative to ...

[View full aims & scope](#)

No.	Title	Subject Category	Publisher/Holder	IF	IF Quartile	CiteScore	CiteScore Quartile	H-Index	Indexed in	Details
1	Veterinary Parasitology: Regional Studies an... ISSN/ISBN: 2405-9390		Elsevier	0.000		2.60	Q2	16	ESCI (ISI), Scopus, PubMed, Embase	

تعداد در صفحه: 100 50 20 10

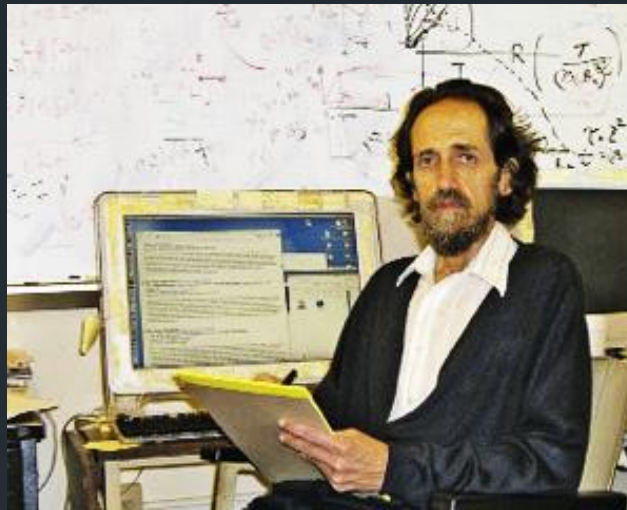
- CiteScore (CS) of an academic journal is a measure reflecting the yearly average number of citations to recent articles published in that journal. CiteScore is based on the citations recorded in the Scopus database rather than in JCR.



Headquarters building in Shiraz, Iran

- **Islamic World Science Citation Database (ISC)** is a citation index established by the **Iranian Ministry of Science, Research and Technology** after it was approved by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. It only indexes journals from the Islamic world.
- It was announced in Baku, Azerbaijan during the Fourth Islamic Conference of the Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research held in October **2008**. It is managed by the Islamic World Science Citation Center, located in Shiraz.
- In **2009**, ISC partnered with **Scopus** that allows ISC's publications to be indexed in Scopus.

h-index



- The *h*-index is an author-level metric that measures both the productivity and citation impact of the publications, initially used for an individual scientist or scholar.
- The *h*-index correlates with obvious success indicators such as winning the Nobel Prize, being accepted for research fellowships and holding positions at top universities.
- The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications. The index has more recently been applied to the productivity and impact of a scholarly journal as well as a group of scientists, such as a department or university or country.
- The index was suggested in 2005 by **Jorge E. Hirsch**, a physicist at UC San Diego, as a tool for determining theoretical physicists' relative quality and is sometimes called the Hirsch index or Hirsch number.
- The *h*-index captures research output based on the total number of publications and the total number of citations to those works, providing a focused snapshot of an individual's research performance. Example: If a researcher has 15 papers, each of which has at least 15 citations, their *h*-index is 15.

How can I increase my h-index quickly?

- For all researchers, 5-10 citations of their papers will be great! Publishing in good journals help the citations of our articles.
- Collaborate with more mature researchers. Research has shown that papers with famous first authors get more citations. ...
- Choose your journal carefully. ...
- Publish Open Access. ...
- Think about your audience. ...
- Network, network, network. ...
- Work on your writing. ...
- Show up on social media.

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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION