Techniques in Submission and Response to Reviewer

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Tripatite party

❖**Editors**

❖**Reviewers**

❖**Authors**

Coverage on individuals

❖**Needs**

❖**Roles**

❖**Concepts**

Editors' needs

❖**Stimulants**
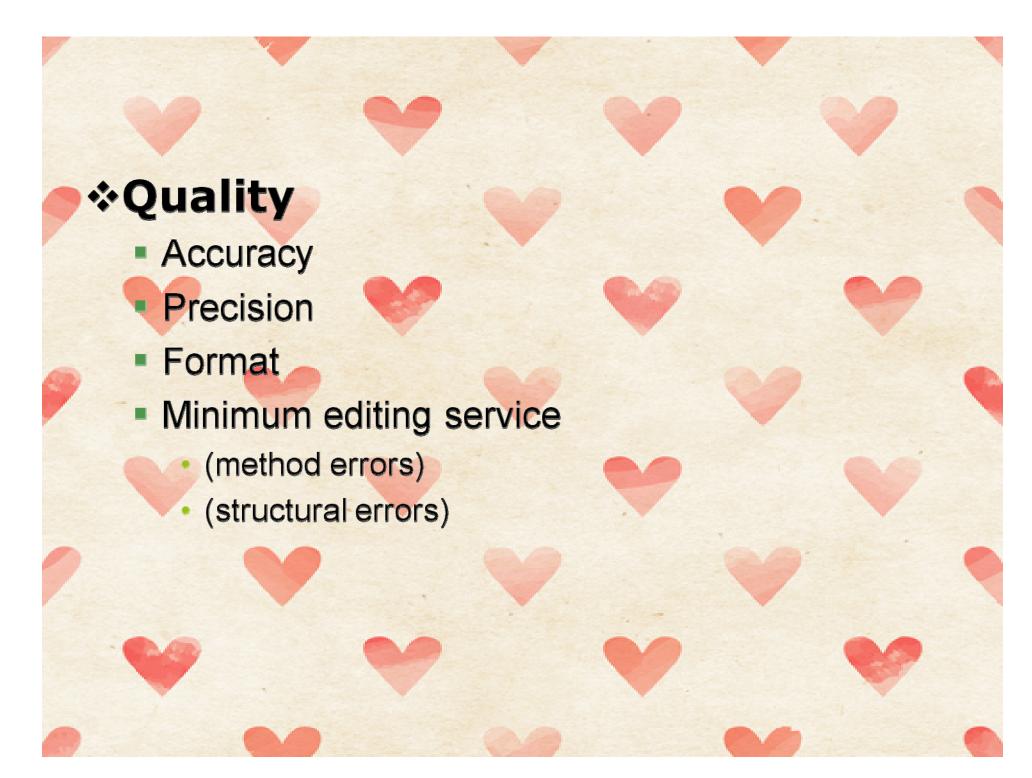
- Timely
- Innovative
- New knowledge

Examples

: H1N1, H5N1, H7N9, H10N8

: human to human transmission

: holiday   seasons

: disaster aftermath

❖Quality

- Accuracy
- Precision
- Format
- Minimum editing service
  - (method errors)
  - (structural errors)

❖Basic requirements

- Journal framework
- Liabilities
- Big names
- Writing quality
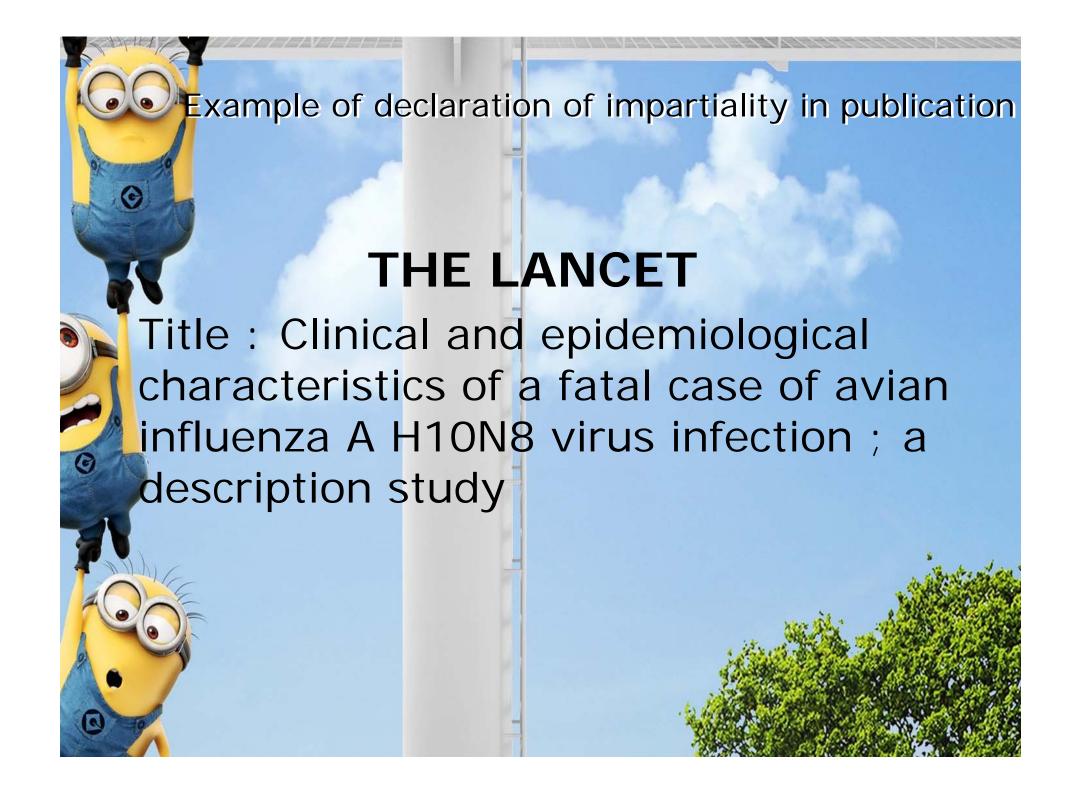- Policy

Editors' roles

- Screening
- Preliminary acceptance or
- Rejection
- First round of quality assessment
- Conflict of interest declaration
- Ethics Review
- Policy (politics)

Reviewers – Road to acceptance

- ❖ **Tools**
- ❖ **Anonymous**
- ❖ **Unfamiliarity**
- ❖ **Conflict of interest declaration**
    - : geography
    - : custom
    - : availability
- ❖ **Template (instrument)**

Neuro-Oncology policy prohibits editors and reviewers from handling paper from their own home institutions or where close ties (financial or otherwise) might influence (or appear to influence) their recommendations. Furthermore we routinely honor authors' request to exclude specific individuals as reviewers, either because of competitive interests or personal biases that the author believe may influence the reviewers' assessments of the work.

And though, we expect <u>reviewers</u> to turn down request to review papers where their impartially may be in question (a task that will be made easier where declaration are made upfront the executive editors and I also regularly scrutinizing reviewers' comments to ensure that they're making recommendations fairly...

THE LANCET

Title : Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of a fatal case of avian influenza A H10N8 virus infection ; a description study

❖**Abstract = Summary - funding**

❖**Funding**

Emerging Research Project on human infection with avian influence H7N9 virus, the National Basic Research Program of China, and the National Mega-projects for infection Diseases.

❖Methods – Role of the funding source

The sponsors of the study had no role in study design, data collection, data analyses, data interpretation, or writing of report.

The corresponding author had full access to all the data in the study and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication.

❖Conflict of interest

We declare that we have no conflict of interest BLH, ADMEO and VSR hold a pending patent for MEC-Cov. ADMEO in scientific adviser of Viroclinics Bioscience. All other authors that they have no conflict of interest

NEJM – New England Journal of Medicine

❖ **Full and lengthy declaration**

❖ **Funding**

❖ **Fees**

❖ **Stocks**

❖ **Corporate tie**

Guidelines for reviewers

Suggested grading: 0 = not exist, 1= poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = excellent

No.	Topic	Item	Weight	Grade: 0-4
1.	Title		3	
2.	Author(s)' name and affiliation		2	
3.	Abstract		6	
4.	Introduction (15)	- Background/rationale	5	
		- Literature review	5	
		- Objectives	5	
5.	Methods (20)	- Study design	3	
		- Population, sampling and definition (and intervention with allocation, if applicable)	6	
		- Variables, data collection and instruments (and laboratory test, if applicable)	6	
		- Data management and analysis	5	
6.	Results (20)	- Texts	10	
		- Figures and tables	10	
7.	Discussion (25)	- Interpretation of major findings and comparisons	10	
		- Limitations	5	
		- Conclusion and recommendations	10	
8.	References		4	
9.	Overall language (grammar, clarity and rhetoric)		5	
	Total		**100**	

(Note: Grade can be added according to item or topic.)

Total 100

- ❖ **Introduction**   **15**
- ❖ **Methods**   **20**
- ❖ **Results**   **20**
- ❖ **Discussion**   **25**
- ❖ **Others**   **20**

- ❖Title   3
- ❖Author(s) name   2
   and affiliation
- ❖Abstract   6
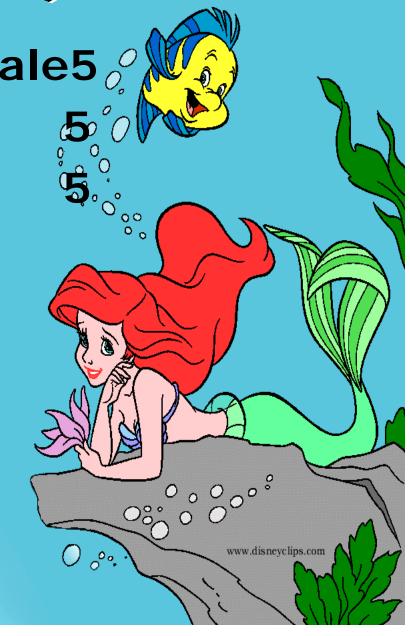
Introduction (15)

❖**Background /rationale** 5

❖**Literature review** 5

❖**Objectives** 5

Method (20)

❖**Study design** 3

❖**Population sampling and definition** 6

❖**Variables, data collection and instruments, laboratory test** 6

❖**Data management and analysis** 5

Result (20)

❖ **Texts** 10

❖ **Figures and tables** 10

Discussion (25)

❖ **Interpretation of major findings and comparisons**   10
❖ **Limitations**   5
❖ **Conclusion and recommendation**   10
❖ **References**   4
❖ **Overall language (grammar, clarity and rhetoric)**   5

How reviewers actually grade?

❖ **First base**

- Title

- Abstract

- Methods : population + sampling +objective + research type

- Declaration of impartiality

- Ethics

❖**Second base**

- Fitness of design
- Objective vs type of research
- Methods (when, where, how)
- Lab, data analysis

❖**Third base**

- Results + interpretation : recommendations
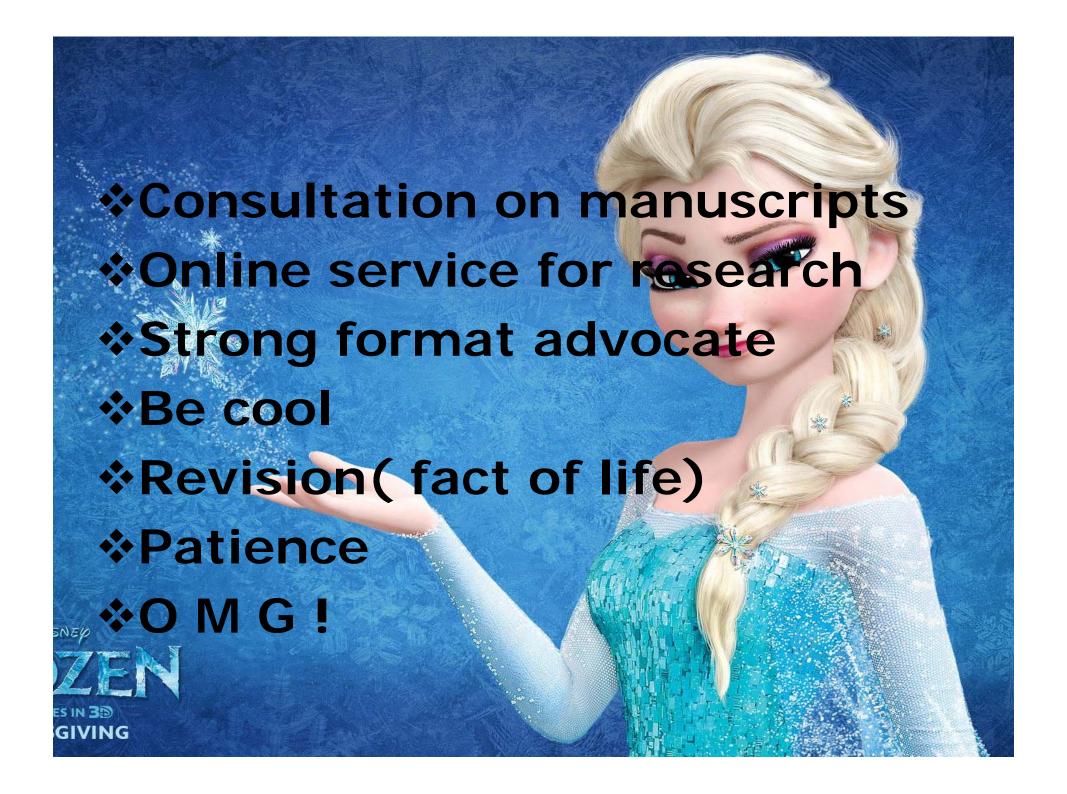- Table + figure : limitation
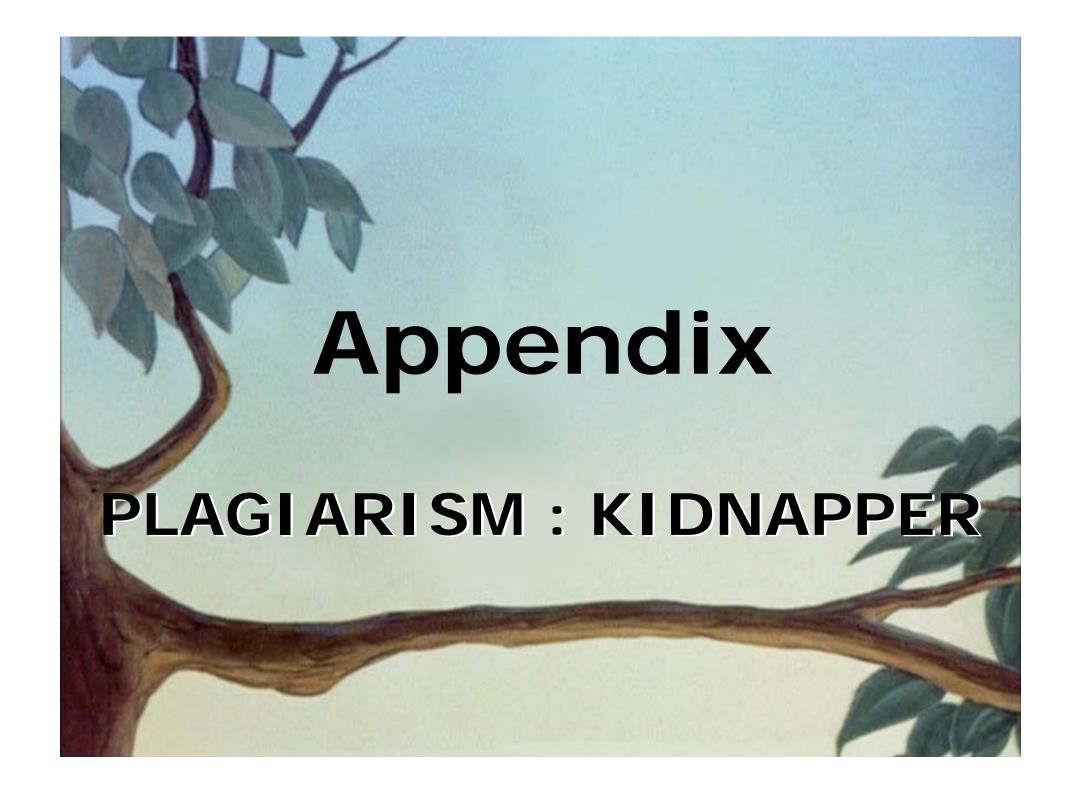- Title (revisit)
- Key words
- Back and forth game

Author

- ❖ **Research question – identify knowledge gap**
- ❖ **Well familiar subject – value added**
- ❖ **Consultations on research**
- ❖ **Team reviewers**
- ❖ **External reviewers**
- ❖ **Peer reviewers**

❖**Consultation on manuscripts**

❖**Online service for research**

❖**Strong format advocate**

❖**Be cool**

❖**Revision(fact of life)**

❖**Patience**

❖**O M G !**

Slam dunk!

Appendix

PLAGIARISM : KIDNAPPER

Wikipedia : Plagiarism is the "wrongful appropriation" and "purloining and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions, and the representation of them as one's own original work. The idea remains problematic with unclear definitions and unclear rules.

Plagiarism is considered academic dishonesty and a breach of journalistic ethics. It is subject to function like expulsion.

Plagiarism is not a crime per se but in academia and industry is a serious ethical offense, and cases of plagiarism can constitute copyright infringement

In brief :

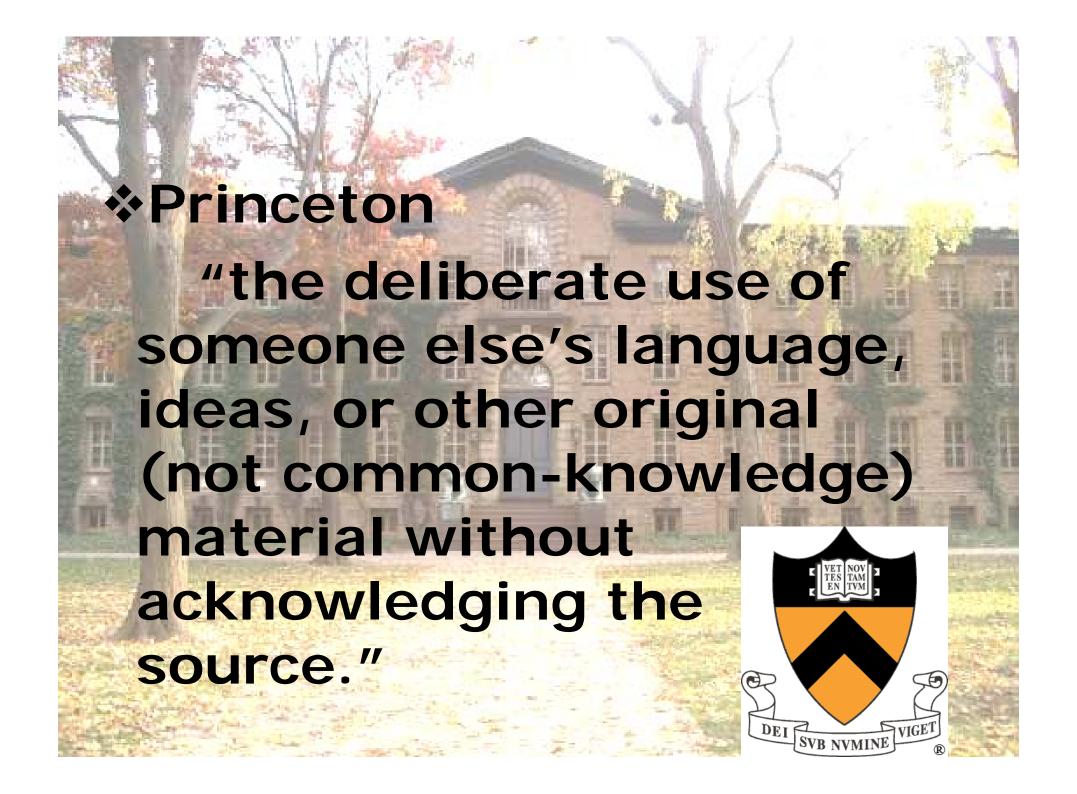"… if you did not write it yourself, you must give credit."
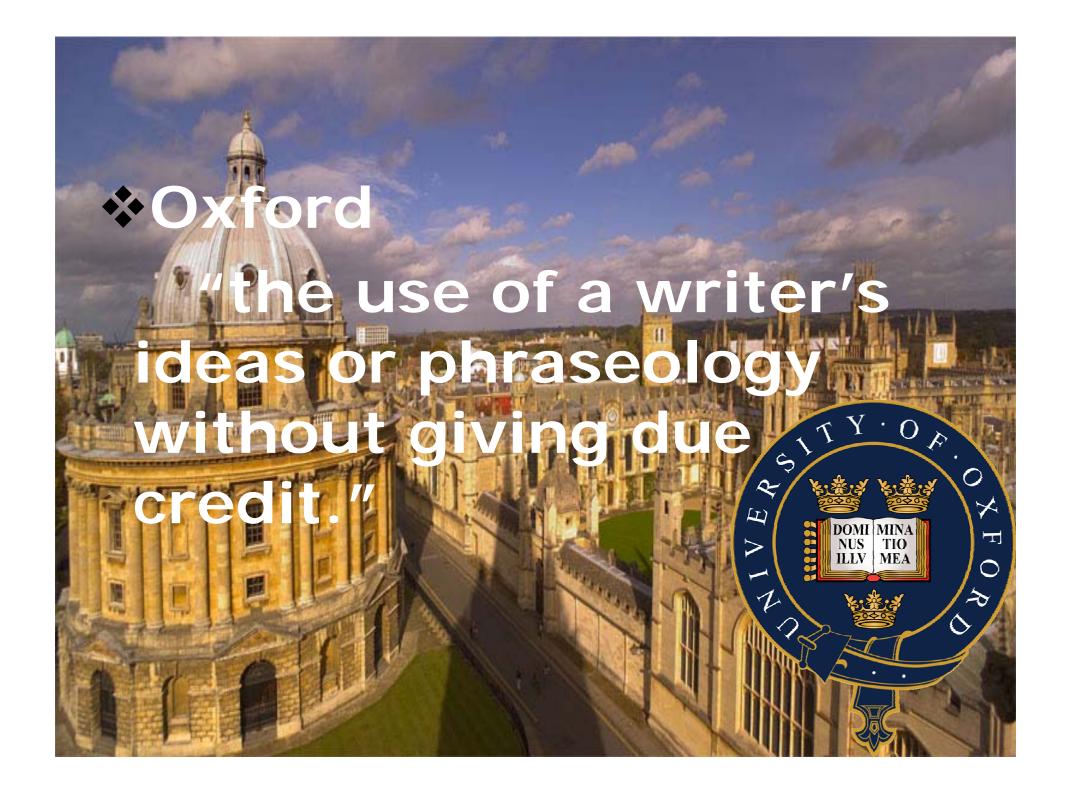
Academia :

❖ **Stanford**

   "use without giving reasonable and appropriate credit to or acknowledging the author or source, of another person's original work, whether such work is made up of code, formulas, ideas, language, research, strategies, writing or other form."
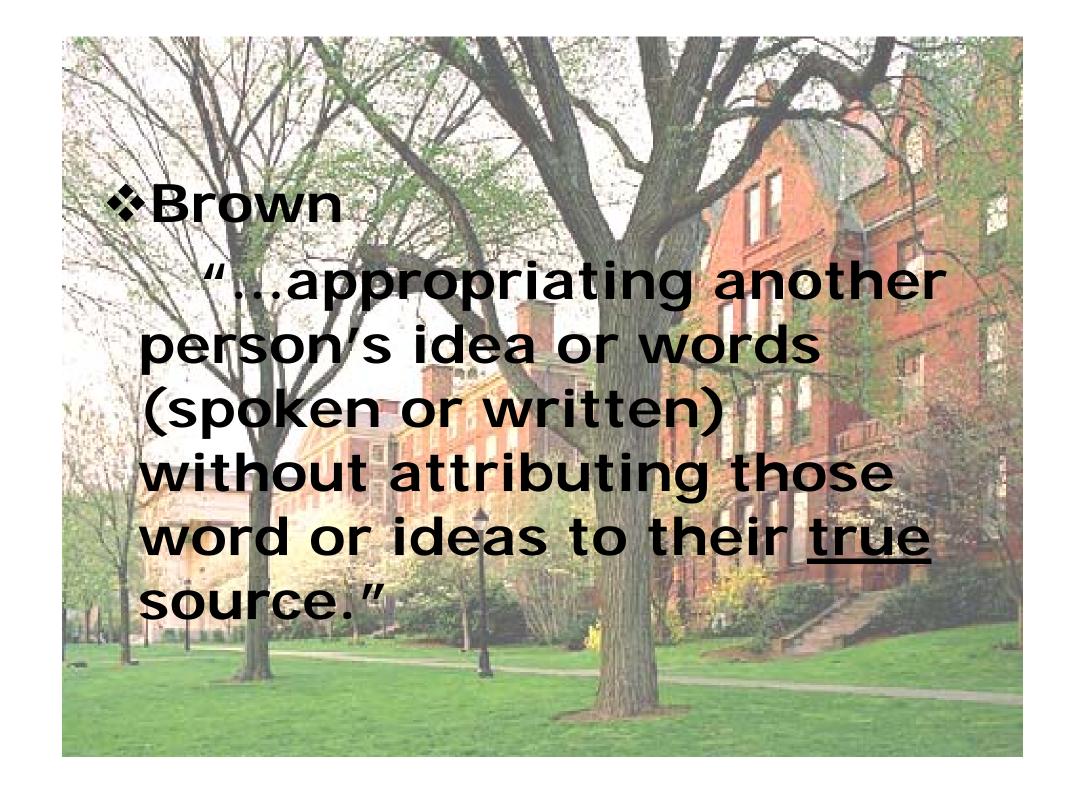
❖**Yale**

"use of another work, words, or ideas without attribution," which includes "... using a source without attribution and paraphrasing a source in a form that stays too close to the original."

❖**Princeton**

"**the deliberate use of someone else's language, ideas, or other original (not common-knowledge) material without acknowledging the source.**"

❖**Oxford**

"the use of a writer's ideas or phraseology without giving due credit."

❖**Brown**

"...appropriating another person's idea or words (spoken or written) without attributing those word or ideas to their <u>true</u> source."

Self-plagiarism(recycling fraud)

the reuse of significant, identical, or nearly identical portion of one's own work without acknowledging that one is doing so or without citing the original work.

❖**Patrick M. Scalon**

Heavy publish-or-perish demands have led to a rash of duplicate and "salami-slicing" publication, the reporting of a single study's result in "least publishable units" within multiple articles.
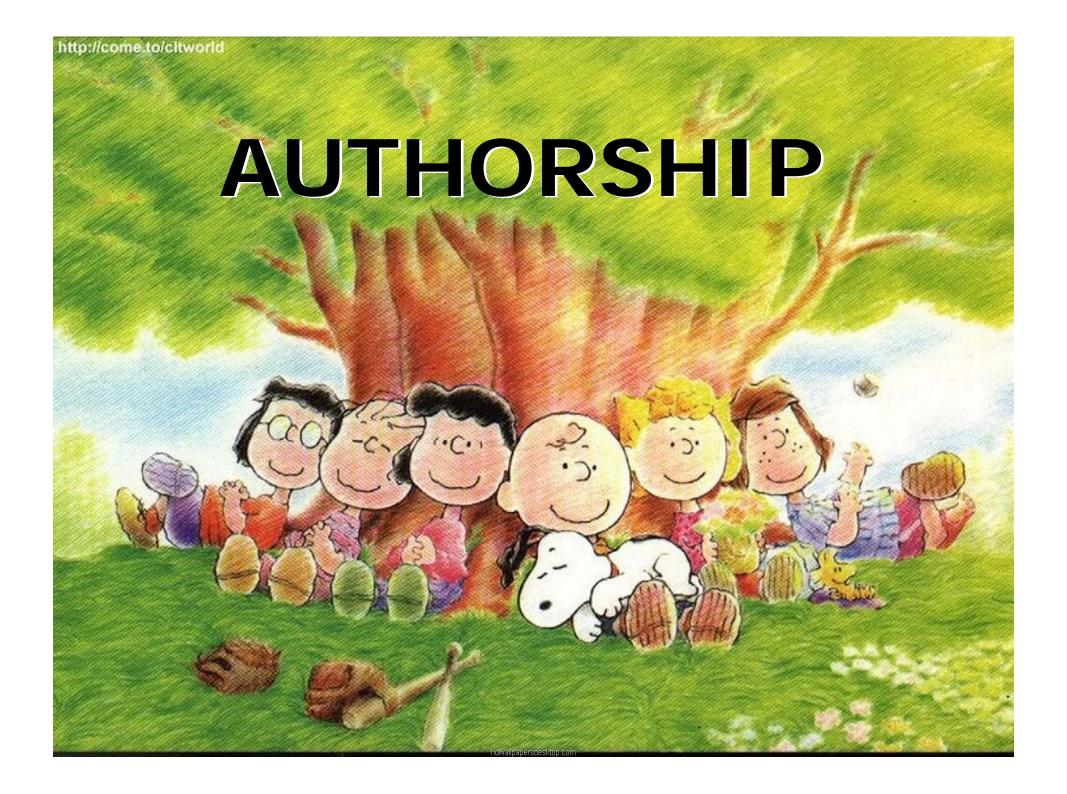
Classifications by many authors

- Duplicate publication (in more than one journal)
- Partitioning
  - Salami slicing
  - Amoeba reproduction
- Test recycling
- Copyright infringement

❖**Pamela Samuel – how to reuse legally**
- The previous work must be restated to lay the groundwork. For a new contribution in the second work.
- Portions of the previous work must be repeated to deal with the new evidence or arguments.

- The audience for each work is so different that publishing the same work in different places is necessary to get the message out.
- The author thinks they said it so well the first time that it make no sense to say it differently the second time.

AUTHORSHIP

❖**Team work**
  ▪ Lead author
  ▪ Co-author/s
  ▪ Corresponding author

❖**Written consent of authorship by co-authors**

A piece of cake