

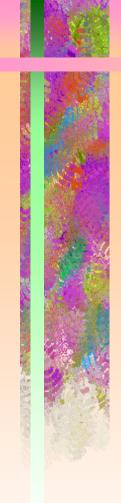


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- Complete assignments for assessment
- Share ideas and expertise
- Disseminate the research findings
- Promote career, academic work
- Expand knowledge and skills
- Gain personal satisfaction



How do you get started?

- want to get your ideas across to as many people as possible
- finding a writing mentor

Why should you write an article for publication?

- Evidence-based nursing practice
- Share the knowledge
- Career advancement



### Who do you want to read your article?

- Clinical staff who give direct care
- Researchers
- Nurse educators
- Nurse managers





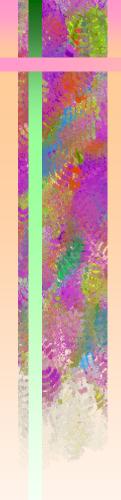
### Which journal to publish in?

check the aims and scope of a range of journals

 look at the Author Guidelines, read and follow the journal's instructions.

 "Am I 100% confident that I've followed every one of even the smallest details in the journal's guidelines?"





How will you put your message across?

The most common types of articles:

- Literature review
- Clinical articles
- Research reports
- Discussion papers
- Shorts reports
- Letter to editor
- Opinion pieces





Table 1. Systematic Review Report

Evans, D. (2003) Collegian, Journal of the Royal College of Nursing, Australia. 11, 2, 8-11. Reproduced with permission.

Review Activity	Information Required in Published Report	
Reviewfocus	Explicit statement of review questions or hypothesis	
	- Rationale for conducting the review	
Search strategy	Database searches	
	- Search terms	
	- Any restrictions in the search	
	- Journals hand-searched	
	Organisations and topic experts contacted	
	- Internet search strategy	
	- Bibliography and reference list search	
	Outcome of the search process	
Study selection	- Indusion criteria	
	Exclusion criteria	
	- How the criteria were used	
	Outcome of the selection process	
Critical appraisal	Criteria used to determine study quality	
	Processes used to appraise studies	
	Outcome of appraisal process	
Data abstraction	Process used to abstract data	
	- Strategies used to manage missing data	
Analysis	- Methods used for meta-analysis	
	- Investigation of heterogeneity	
	- Comparisons undertaken	
	- Sensitivity analyses	
	Sub-group analyses	
Results	Characteristics of studies included in the systematic review	
	Summary of data for each treatment group of the included studies	
	Pooled data from meta-analysis	
Discussion	- Summary of major findings	
	- Limitations of review	
	- Implications for research	
	- Implications for practice	

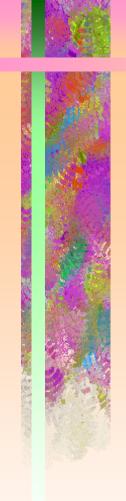




Table 2. General author guidelines for structuring an article

Taken from the Journal of Advanced Nursing (available at www.journalofadvancednursing.com)

INTRODUCTION	- Rationale, context
BACKGROUND	•This should be a substantial, critical literature review
	- Should end with conclusions drawn from the review for the study
THE STUDY	(subheadings preferably in the following order)
Alm/s	<ul> <li>Include research objectives/questions/hypothesis(es) if appropriate</li> </ul>
Design/Methodology	- For quantitative studies this should be, for example, survey, randomised controlled trial,
	quasi-experimental, descriptive, cross-sectional, etc
	<ul> <li>For qualitative study this should be, for example, grounded theory, phenomenology,</li> </ul>
	ethnography, etc
Sample/Participants	•Type – random, stratified, convenience, purposive (state what purpose), etc
	- Size
	Description
	- Justification for the above
	- Was a power calculation done, if appropriate, and if not, why not?
	- Response rate
Data collection	- Subheadings for different types if appropriate, e.g. questionnaires, interviews, observation
	<ul> <li>Pilot study – if done, what changes (if any) did this lead to for the main study?</li> </ul>
	-When the data collection was undertaken
Validity and reliability/	- Statement of criteria used - should be appropriate to the design/methodology
Rigour as appropriate	<ul> <li>Steps taken to ensure this – if audit trail, research journal, peer assessment, etc.</li> </ul>
	mentioned then give the results of this – do not just mention that it was done
Ethical considerations	- Ethics committee approval
	Information and guarantees given to participants
	- Any special considerations, and how dealt with
Data analysis	- Including software used, if appropriate
RESULTS/FINDINGS	Start with description of actual sample studied
	Subheadings as appropriate
	• For qualitative research – findings and discussion/literature may be integrated
DISCUSSION	Start with limitations
	- Must be linked to the literature
CONCLUSIONS	Real conclusions, not just a summary/repetition of the findings
	Recommendations for practice/research/education/management as appropriate, and
	consistent with the limitations

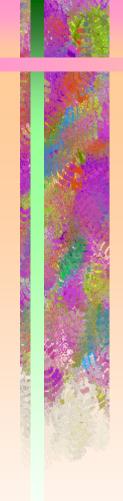


### Are you ready now to plan your article?

 Drawn up your strategy, turn it into a plan for the article

Having a plan before you start writing helps to make sure that:

- You include everything that you need
- Work efficiently
- Safe time for making cuts, adding things, and making major changes



### What should your plan look like?

Write down:

- The main headings of the article
- The subheadings of each theses sections, if needed
- The number of words you will use for each sections
- →Then check against your chosen journal's guidelines to make sure that you have got it right.



#### Table | Typical structure of a research paper

#### Introduction

State why the problem you address is important

State what is lacking in the current knowledge

State the objectives of your study or the research question

#### Methods

Describe the context and setting of the study

Specify the study design

Describe the 'population' (patients, doctors, hospitals, etc.)

Describe the sampling strategy

Describe the intervention (if applicable)

Identify the main study variables

Describe data collection instruments and procedures

Outline analysis methods

#### Results

Report on data collection and recruitment (response rates, etc.)

Describe participants (demographic, clinical condition, etc.)

Present key findings with respect to the central research question

Present secondary findings (secondary outcomes, subgroup analyses, etc.)

#### Discussion

State the main findings of the study

Discuss the main results with reference to previous research

Discuss policy and practice implications of the results

Analyse the strengths and limitations of the study

Offer perspectives for future work

Typical structure of a research paper, IMRAD (Perneger & Hudelson, 2004)



### **IMRAD Format**

Introduction

Why was the study done?

Methods

What was done?

Results

What did the researcher find?

Discussion

What does it mean?

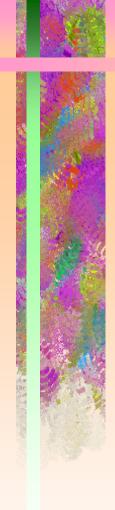


Table 2 Common mistakes seen in manuscripts submitted to this journal

The research question is not specified

The stated aim of the paper is tautological (e.g. The aim of this paper is to describe what we did') or vague (e.g. We explored issues related to X')

The structure of the paper is chaotic (e.g. methods are described in the Results section)

The manuscripts does not follow the journal's instructions for authors

The paper much exceeds the maximum number of words allowed

The Introduction is an extensive review of the literature Methods, interventions and instruments are not described in sufficient detail

Results are reported selectively (e.g. percentages without frequencies, *P*-values without measures of effect)

The same results appear both in a table and in the text Detailed tables are provided for results that do not relate to the main research question

In the Introduction and Discussion, key arguments are not backed up by appropriate references

References are out of date or cannot be accessed by most readers

The Discussion does not provide an answer to the research question

The Discussion overstates the implications of the results and does not acknowledge the limitations of the study The paper is written in poor English Common mistakes seen in manuscript (Perneger & Hudelson, 2004)



### **PUBLICATION ETHICS**

- Protection of human subject
- Redundant publication
- Salami slicing
- Authorship
- Transparency
  - Conflict of interest
  - Registering clinical trials
  - Respecting confidentiality
- Misconduct:
  - Plagiarism
  - Copyright





## Protection of human subject

- Based on the principles of respect for persons (autonomy and choice), beneficence (do no harm), and justice (equitable distribution of risks and benefits)
- Informed consent documents must include a great deal of required material:
  - Person is being invited to participate in a research study
  - Participation is voluntary
  - Approved by Ethical Committee/IRB
  - Data management.



## Redundant / Duplicate Publication

- Read "Information for Authors" from journal.
- Discuss need to avoid redundancy & copyright infringement if more than one publication





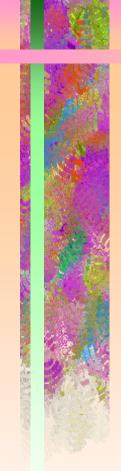
## "Salami Slicing"

- The same study or data are used across more than one article
- How to 'slice up' a research project for publication?
- Avoid to publish small sections of a study in several separate articles for collecting publications, it should address in depth different aspects of the same study or reporting the study in different ways for different kind of readers



## **Authorship and Constributorship**

- Authorship credit should be based on:
  - 1) substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
  - 2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and
  - 3) final approval of the version to be published.
- Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for appropriate portions of the content.



## **Authorship and Constributorship**

- Acquisition of funding, collection of data, or general supervision of the research group alone does not constitute authorship.
- All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship should be listed in an acknowledgments section.
- Discuss at beginning of project about the authorship and corresponding author
- The person who has played the major role in research and writing the article will be the first named author



- **Transparency**
- Conflict of interest → declare all the funding of the research
- Registering clinical trial → should be registered in publiclyaccessible registries
- Respecting confidentiality → protecting subjects from being recognized.





### Plagiarism:

 Do not offer work for publication that has already been published elsewhere, the submission must be an original article



 Do not 'pass off' the work of someone else as if it were your own

### Copyright:

 Use copyrighted materials with permission or acknowledgement

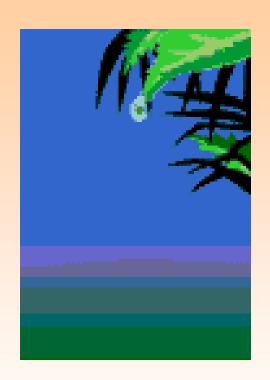




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# Thank You