

How to get your paper published



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The International Journal of Infectious Diseases, IJID, is the official Journal of the International Society of Infectious Diseases, ISID: <https://isid.org/>

The ISID has a global perspective:

- **The development of the specialty of Infectious Diseases in all countries,**
- **The role of low and low-middle income countries in international infectious disease policy development,**
- **Access to antimicrobials and stewardship for low and low middle income countries,**
- **Expansion of global surveillance programs for emerging infectious diseases.**

What is the flow of papers in the Intl. J: Infect. Dis ?

50% are rejected outright, 90% of case reports

50% are send to review

25% are accepted, often after one or two revisions.

If you are unsure whether the paper is interesting for the journal - ask the editor !

The IJID has an impact factor (2018) of 3.53

Open access publishing

Open Access means that your paper can be seen by everyone in the world on-line

Your library do not need to subscribe.

Open Access journals have no subscribers, but the authors pay a publication fee.

The universities should decide if they support Open Access publishing by paying the publication fee.

OA fee is waived according to "research4life.org" classification of countries

International Journal
of Infectious Diseases



INTERNATIONAL
SOCIETY
FOR INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

A publication strategy should be part of the planning of a study

Can my study design answer the research question ?

Intervention ? Comparison ? Sample bias ?

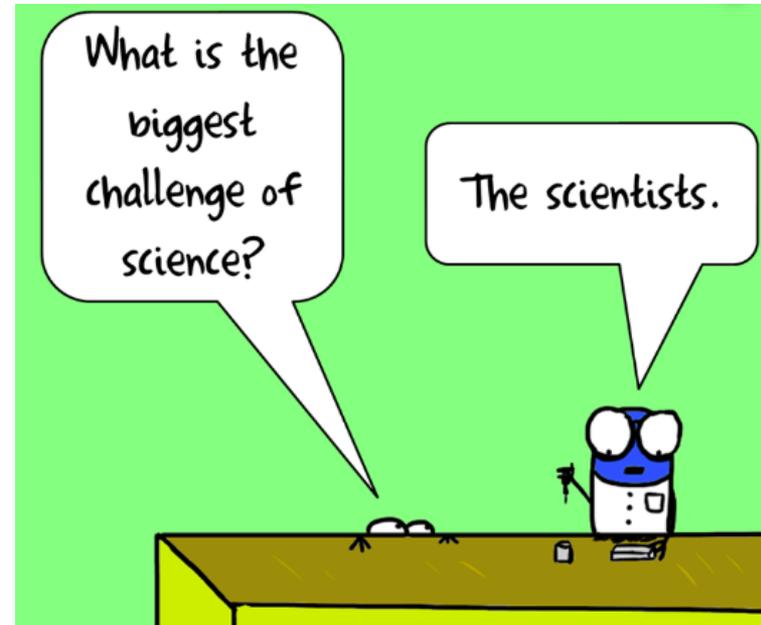
Retrospective ? Prospective ?

Clear hypothesis ?

New methods ?

Adequate sample size ?

Power calculation



Good studies can be published

You tell a story which is exiting and inspierring

- **Read other papers in the field to get inspiration**
- **Write, write and write to get practice**
- **Present your data to friends and colleagues and listen to feed back**
- **Revise, revise and revise**
Avoid unnecessary phrasing and unprecise statement like
”the number of cases increased over the past decade”
- **Ask friends and colleagues to read your draft and provide comments**
- **If your colleagues does not understand and follow you presentation you need to rewrite**



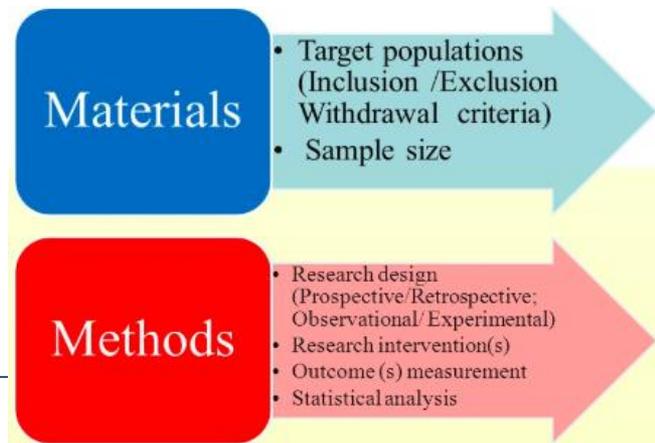
Introduction

- Is a brief review of the previous literature
- It build the argument that the study you present are new and important
- End with "the aim of this study was"
in 3 lines.
- 300 – 450 words or 1 to 1.5 pages with
double line spacing
- A full paper is usually between 2,500 and 3,500 words



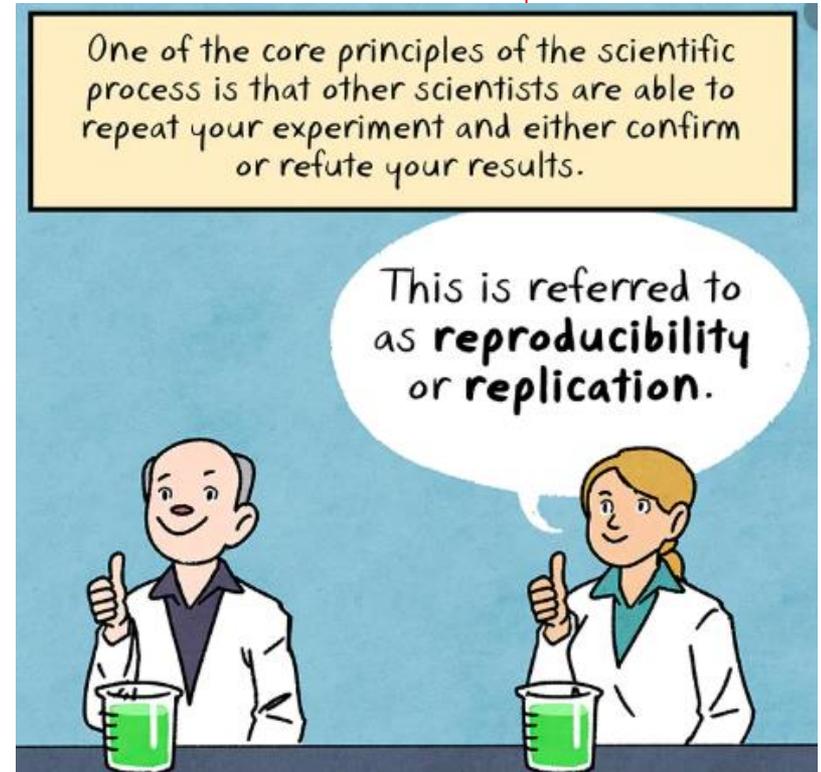
Methods and Materials

- **Very important, can be written very early**
- **How did you recruit patients ? Retrospective or prospective ?**
- **Laboratory methods. If published previously provide a reference and write "in brief"**
- **Statistical analysis**
- **Scientific ethical approval with a reference number**



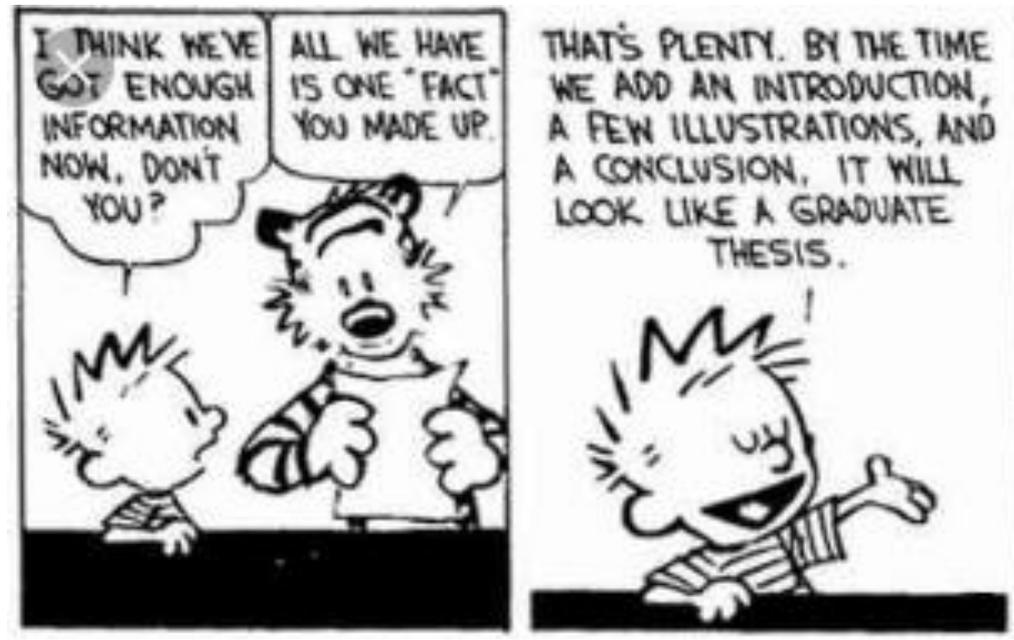
Results

- Describe what you found
- Build tables and develop figures usually 4 – 6
- Do not show a lot of results which are not significant
- Provide confidence intervals (CI's) to percentages
- Results will improve by proper statistical analysis



Discussion

- Compare your results to similar studies
- Do NOT repeat the results
- Highlight limits to your study



Acknowledgements

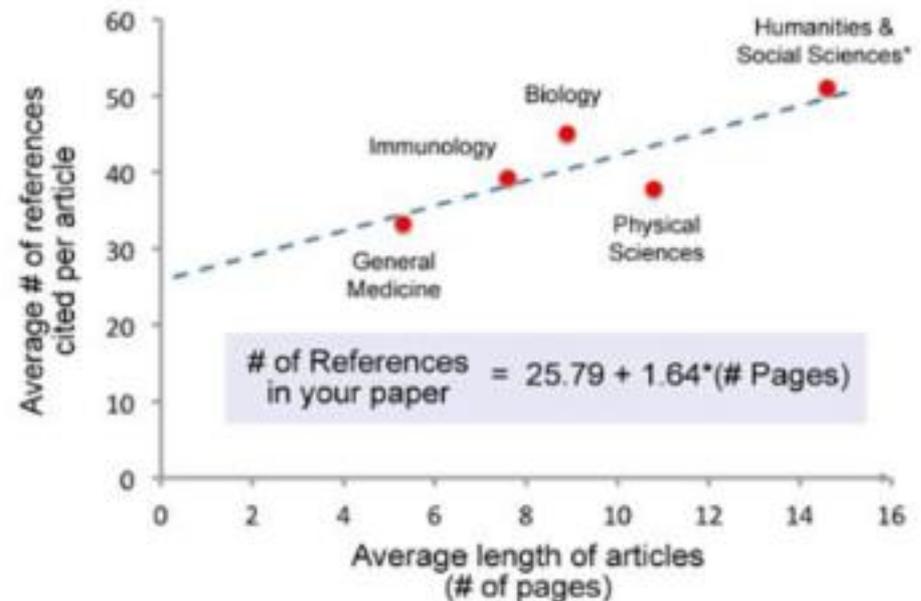
- Thank people who contributed but did not qualify as authors.
- Mention if you received any grants or support from industry, if possible with a reference number.



Reference list

- Read the "guidelines for authors" !
- Follow the guide 100%
- Do not rely too much on programs, often formatting has to be done manually

Need more References?



Sources: Abit, H. A. and Garfield, E. J. Am. Soc. for Info. Science & Tech. 53(13):1105-1112, Nov. 2002; Halevi, G. Res. Trends (32), March 2013; Beck, M., beckmwp.wordpress.com July 2014. Humanities data estimated. Based on 1000-word pages.



- **We seldom reject papers because of the language, BUT**
- **Poor language annoys the reviewers**
- **You will be asked to edit the paper by a native English speaker**

Statistical analysis

Firstly, the authors should make univariate analysis and then evaluate the variables that have statistically significance by multivariate analysis with logistic regression.

Univariate and multivariate analysis tables must shown separately including adjusted ratios and p values. Statistical analysis methods must be described in the abstract and methods section.

Rejected

Estimate the power of your study !!

“. . . but sir, we are the largest center in the country and this is all the patients we have”

Local data

We describe the resistance pattern in 200 blood cultures from ICU patients in a large university hospital in country x. We found resistance genes a, b, c, d , and *in vitro* susceptibility against y antibiotics.

Conclusion: resistance against antibiotic a, b, c is widespread in our setting and increased control and prudent use of antibiotics are advised.

Decision ?

Rejected

The study is entirely descriptive and single center,

No research question or hypothesis

The study address a local situation and may not be relevant to other locations

The conclusion is trivial

What is the learning point for international readers ?

Co-authors

Make sure that everybody who contributed to the study are invited

Be familiar with the Vancouver guidelines

VANCOUVER PROTOCOL

Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals

International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (see [end of text](#))

A small group of editors of general medical journals met informally in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1978 to establish guidelines for the format of manuscripts submitted to their journals. The group became known as the Vancouver Group. Its requirements for manuscripts, including formats for bibliographic references developed by the National Library of Medicine, were first published in 1979. The Vancouver Group expanded and evolved into the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), which meets annually; gradually it has broadened its concerns.

Be honest

Do not copy others, not even yourself

Do not falsify results

Beware of bias when interpreting results

Papers with flaws will be retracted by the journal

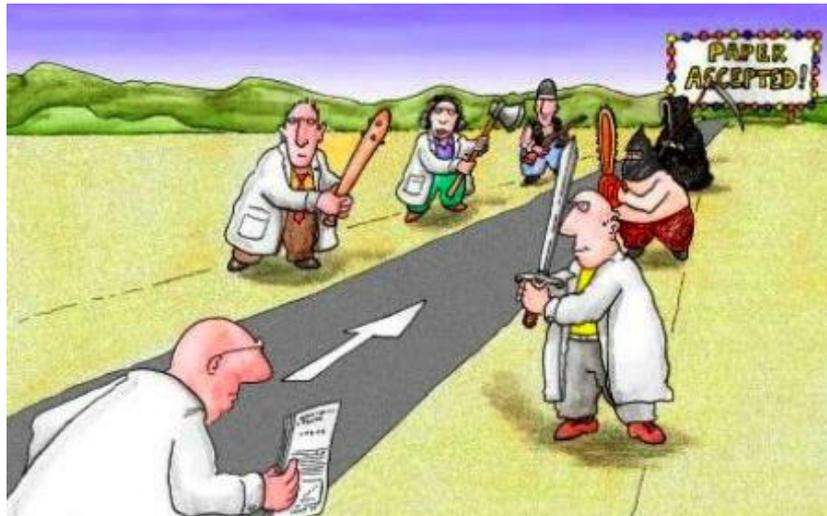
Your career in science will be ruined

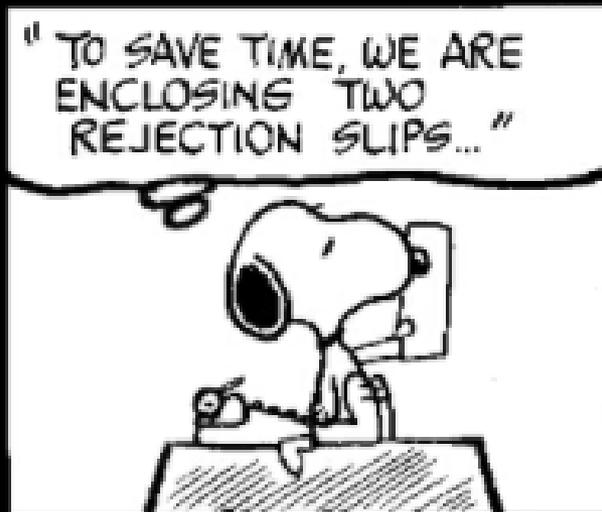
iThenticate

Checking incoming manuscripts using iThenticate has been implemented in 2014

iThenticate is a program that compare submitted texts to already published material.

It will provide a percentage of the text which has been copied from other papers into your paper, and will provide the source of the copied text.





Thank you very much