


Turning Your Presentation or Poster into a Scholarly Publication


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Co-Editors: Journal of PeriAnesthesia Nursing

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Affiliations






**College of
Nursing**

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What Should You Publish?

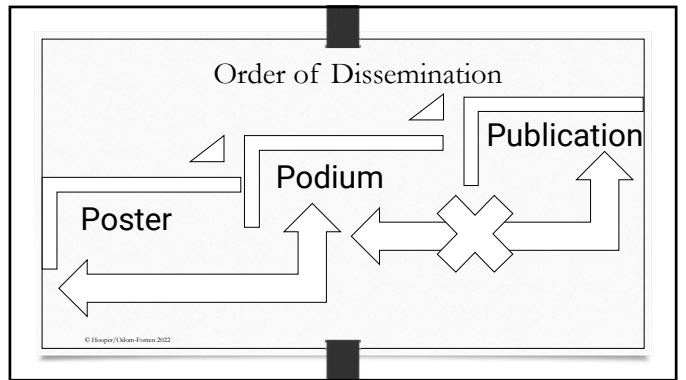
- Clinical article/Case study
 - May want to consider a CE option
- Conceptual Analysis/Theory Papers
- Systematic reviews/State of the Science
 - Measurement oriented
 - Lit review section of your dissertation/DNP project
- Dissertation/project results



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Step 1: Identify the Authorship Team

- Authorship establishes individual responsibility & credit for a project
 - Acknowledges intellectual contributions
 - Acknowledges developmental work of individuals
- Basic Concepts of Authorship
 - Substantial participation in the project
 - Substantial participation in the drafting or editing of the project
 - Final approval of version to be published/presented
 - Ability to be responsible for, explain, and be familiar with the contents of the final product

<http://www.scim.org/recommendations/ethics/policies-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-author-and-contributor.html>

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Step 1: Identify the Authorship Team

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is <u>not</u> authorship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entering data into a database • Providing statistical assistance • Helping to design, format, or construct a research poster • Providing general editorial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining order of authorship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st author provides the most intellectual contribution • Subsequent authors may be listed in descending order according to contribution, or alphabetical order • Mentoring author is often in last position • Position should not be based on seniority or promotion & tenure considerations
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<http://www.scim.org/recommendations/ethics/policies-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-author-and-contributor.html>

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Step 2: Identify the Journal

- Publishing houses will often have author resources, to include a Journal Finder
 - <https://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/submit-your-paper>
- Journal/Author Name Estimator: JANE
 - <https://jane.biosemantics.org/>



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Step 2: Identify the Journal

- Article Influence number
- Impact Factor

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Step 2: Identify the Journal

- Open Access Journals



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Step 2: Identify the Journal

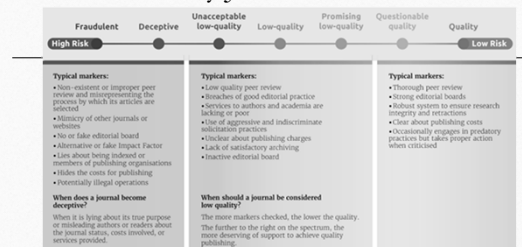
- Predatory Journals
 - <https://beallist.net/>
 - <https://guides.library.yale.edu/c.php?g=296124&p=1973764>
- Predatory Conferences
 - <https://www.enago.com/academy/tips-identify-avoid-predatory-conferences/>
 - <https://csus.libguides.com/publishing/predatory>



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Predatory Journal Behaviors



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Predatory Conference Behaviors

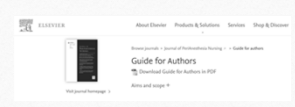
Fraudulent High Risk	Deceptive	Unacceptable low-quality	Low-quality	Promising low-quality	Questionable quality	Quality Low Risk		
<p>Typical markers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not take place, or attends on unclear grounds • Website used for contact/abstract purposes • Registration fees are not returned if cancelled • Established researchers' names are used as programmatic, in marketing materials, or on abstracts without their permission • Not indexed by any research index or sponsor as a peer-reviewed journal • Abstracts are not peer-reviewed • Abstracts are not peer-reviewed • Abstracts are not peer-reviewed • Abstracts are not peer-reviewed <p>When does a conference become deceptive?</p> <p>When it is lying about its true purpose or involving speakers or registrants about the conference status, costs involved, or services provided.</p>	<p>Typical markers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organizer holds many conferences in different fields at the same time and/or in different international locations • Titles are too broad or conference lacks focus • Abstracts are asked for submission on subjects unrelated to their research • Abstracts are not accepted for presentation, e.g. chair a session on a topic unrelated to their research • Abstracts have spelling and grammatical mistakes • Exaggerate the event's prestige and/or location • Low attendance • Poor organization • Low-quality research is presented. <p>When should a conference be considered low quality?</p> <p>The more markers checked, the lower the quality.</p>	<p>Typical markers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site sponsored and with an appropriate venue/online platform • The conference has a clearly defined scientific purpose • Abstracts and/or arranged by reputable organizations • Abstracts are collected on the best papers are published in a separate journal • Abstracts are collected on the best papers are published in a separate journal • Abstracts are collected on the best papers are published in a separate journal • Abstracts are collected on the best papers are published in a separate journal 				<p>Typical markers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site sponsored and with an appropriate venue/online platform • The conference has a clearly defined scientific purpose • Abstracts and/or arranged by reputable organizations • Abstracts are collected on the best papers are published in a separate journal • Abstracts are collected on the best papers are published in a separate journal • Abstracts are collected on the best papers are published in a separate journal • Abstracts are collected on the best papers are published in a separate journal 		

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Step 3: Review Journal Information

- Journal Website
 - www.iojan.org
- Review author information
 - Article structure
 - Abstract formatting
 - Manuscript formatting
 - Upload instructions
- Pull some sample articles to review




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Step 4: Start Writing

- Set deadlines...but they are your deadlines
- Create an outline
 - Do you have a grant application
 - Do you have an abstract
 - Do you have a poster or podium presentation
- Think of the author guidelines as your grading criteria




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An Exploration of Phase I PACU Complications & Associated Predictors

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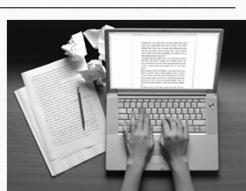


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Writing Resources

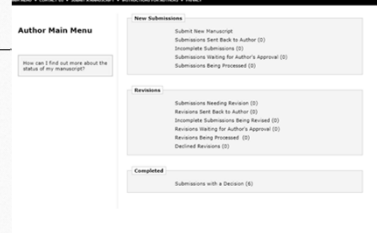
- Rosemary Camilleri Writing Blog
 - <http://writingsems.blogspot.com/>
- Nurse Author & Editor
 - <http://naepub.com/>



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Step 5: Submit the Manuscript

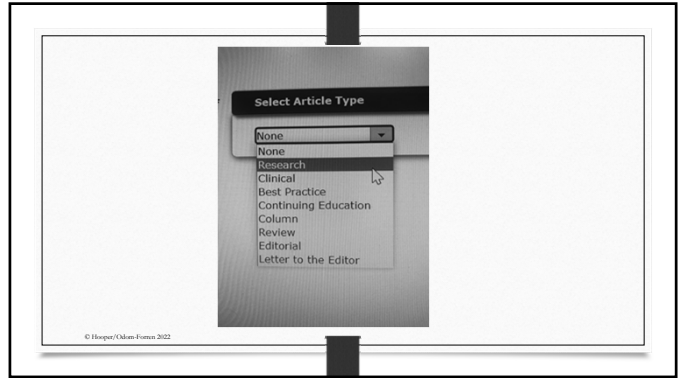


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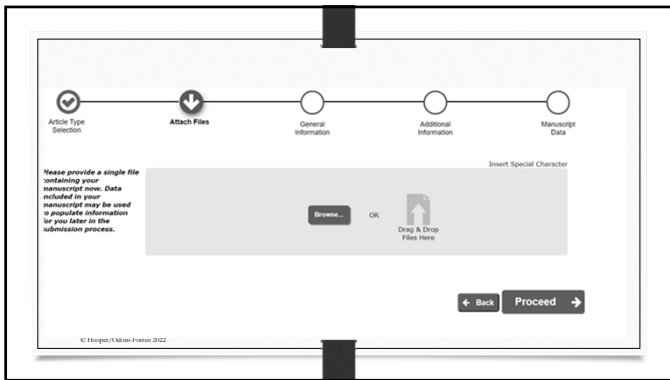
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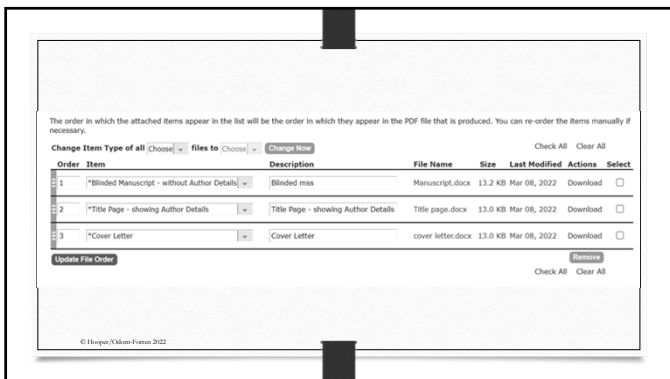
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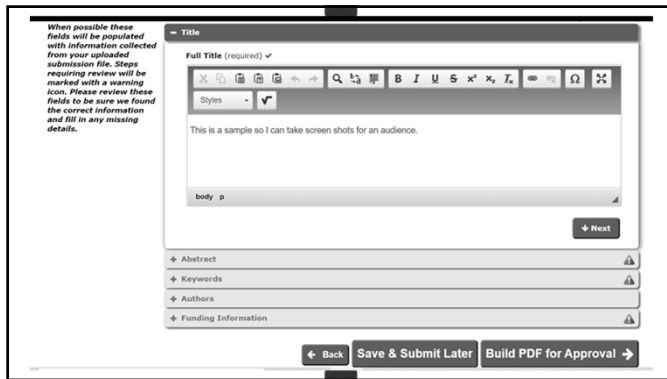
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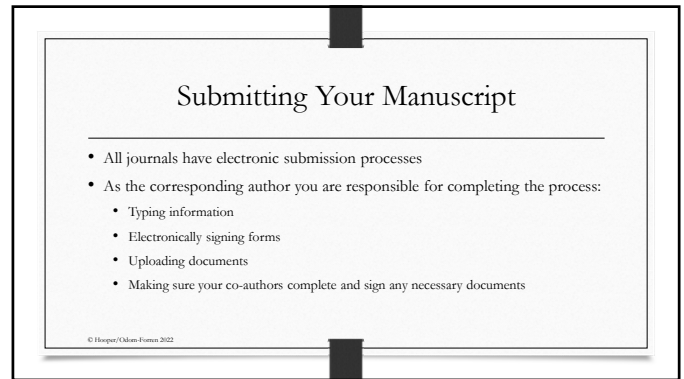
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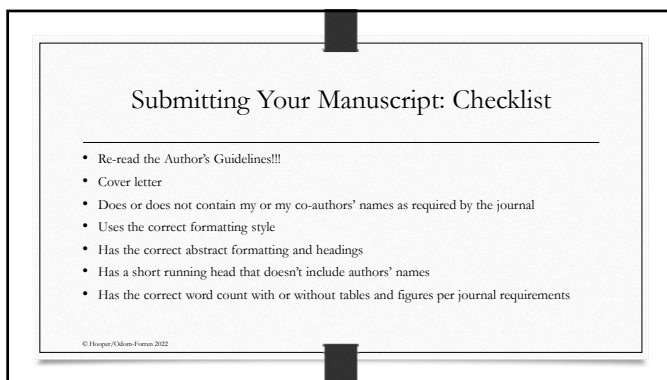
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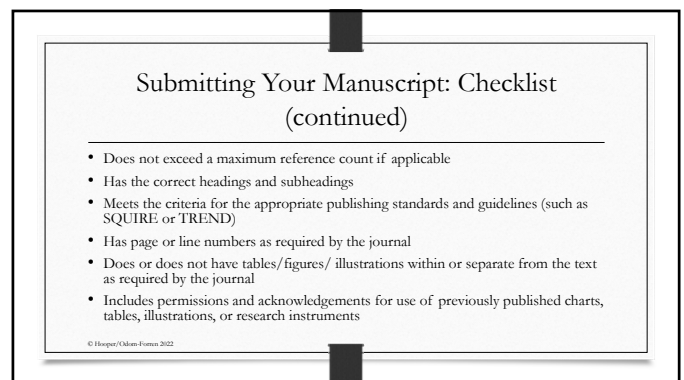
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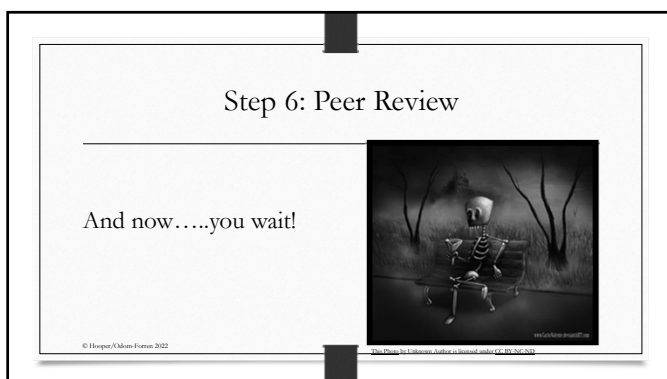
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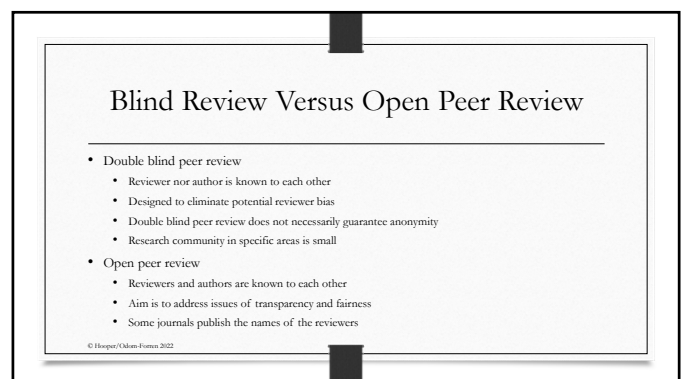
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Decisions

Accept

Accept with revisions

Reject

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Common Reasons for Manuscript Rejection

- Not a good fit for the journal
- Information is not new or timely
- Lack of rigor in the research or in the quality improvement project
- No baseline data in the quality improvement project
- Evidence of bias
- Not adequately supported by evidence or inadequate sourcing
- Information is superficial or too basic

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Common Reasons for Manuscript Rejection

- Gaps in content
- Ethical problems
- Plagiarism
- Poorly reported or flawed literature search strategy in systematic or integrative reviews
- Poor writing
- Does not follow the authors' guidelines

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Reviewers' Recommendations

- Do not take it personally.
- Take time to reflect on the comments and recommendations
- Respond to each of the reviewer's recommendations
 - Setting up responses in a table is a nice way to organize
- If you do not agree, you must provide an explanation in professional language
- It is your responsibility to ensure that what you write is understood as you intended it. It is not the reviewer's responsibility.
- Send the revisions back on time.
- Thank the reviewers for their time and expertise.

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Step 7: ACCEPTANCE!!!




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