



Critical elements of publication

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Presentation overview

- Identifying your "message" and target journal
- > Key components of your publication
- > If at first you don't succeed...



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What is publishable?

- > Information that is of interest to journal editors... and readers, including the media
 - > Study results that are likely to lead to significant changes in policy or practice
 - > Controversial, quirky, unique and/or authoritative material



What is publishable?

- > Findings from large-scale, globally relevant *intervention* studies
- > Findings from non-interventional studies that have more than local relevance
- Findings that have relevance for local situations only are likely to be publishable in local journals only

What is your "message"?

- > Do your findings have relevance beyond the local setting?
- > Would your findings likely have greatest impact on policy and practice if published locally?



What is your "message"?

- > Summarise your key message(s) in 3-5 dot points
- > Articulate what your findings add to previous work



Which journal to target?

- > Identify potential journals, based on...
 - > their stated interests
 - > familiarise yourself with the "author requirements" and journals' stated interests
 - > the relevance of your findings to their interests
 - > your target audience
- > Be realistic, but aim "high"
 - > familiarise yourself with journal impact factors



Which journal to target?

- > General medical/health journals
 - > e.g. Lancet, NEJM, BMJ, JAMA, AJPH, Bull WHO, Soc Sci Med
- Specialist injury and road traffic injury journals
 - > e.g. Injury Prevention, AAP, Traffic Med
- > Specialist disciplinary journals
 - > e.g. health policy, epidemiology
- > Local medical/health journals

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- > Review "author requirements" of your targeted journal
 - >Overall structure/ layout/ headings
 - > Specific abstract requirements
 - > Word length
 - > Referencing requirements
 - > Figures/tables



Introduction

- > Provide context for your work assuming reviewer/reader is not familiar with your topic
- > Provide up to date references, especially any that have been published in targeted journal
- > Outline gaps in knowledge that provide rationale for your study
- > Outline clearly your study aims

Methods

- > Provide sections on
 - > study participants
 - >method of selection and "representativeness" where relevant
 - > data collection methods and tools
 - > data management and analysis
 - > ethical considerations



Results

- > Characteristics of study population
 - > Response rates
- > Key findings in logical order supported by tables/figures
 - > Descriptive findings followed by more analytical findings
 - > Tables/figures provide the detail; narrative should "stand alone" but not repeat all that is provided in tables/figures

Discussion/conclusion

- Opening paragraph should summarise key findings qualitatively, not quantitatively
- > Strengths and limitations of the study should then be outlined
- Consistency of findings with previous research should then be outlined – up to date references are essential
- Implications of findings for policy and practice need to be clearly articulated – requires careful thought and creativity, not "more research is required"
- Final summary paragraph of key findings and implications

General points

- > Attention to detail, attention to detail, attention to detail
 - > consider the reviewer
 - > spelling and sentence construction
 - > layout and headings
 - > correct referencing
- Seek editorial assistance if English is your second language is relevant

General points

- > Ensure that all requirements for submission are followed
 - > Numbers of copies of the paper
 - > Cover letter to editor provide simple but strong message about the significance of the findings being reported
- Understand the review process for your targeted journal – role of editor and editorial committee as well as reviewers

General points

- > Authorship
 - > Too many authors is not a problem getting key players off side by not including them can be!!
 - > Ordering of authors requires careful consideration, consultation and agreement
- > Acknowledgements
 - > Importance of acknowledging funders, key stakeholders and contributors who do not warrant authorship, but might be offended if not "listed"
 - > Remember that many journals require written permission for individuals who are acknowledged



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If at first you don't succeed...

- > First, consider whether there is any scope for responding to reviewers comments... and then resubmit if comments can be accommodated
- > Second, try another journal, taking reviewers comments into consideration
- > Keep trying



Presentation summary

- Carefully identify your "message(s)" and select most relevant target journal - be mindful of the editor's needs
- > Follow author "requirements" strictly
- > Attention to detail is crucial be mindful of your reviewers
- If at first you don't succeed, keep trying





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