

**In the name of God  
the merciful the compassionate**

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# **Journal Selection**

**&**

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# **Paper preparation**

# How to Select a Proper Journal

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Which level of indexing you have in mind?

- Originality of the work
- Power of the study
- Level of scientific writing
- Editing aspects
- Scientific reputation of co-authors

# Three Main Indexing Sources

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❖ Web of Science (ISI)

WEB OF SCIENCE™



THOMSON REUTERS™

❖ PubMed (Medline)

PubMed.gov

US National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health

❖ Scopus

Scopus

# How to validate a journal in Scopus

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**Scopus**

Checking the selected journal in Scopus

[www.scopus.com](http://www.scopus.com)

**SJR**

Using SCImago Journal & Country Rank

[www.scimagojr.com](http://www.scimagojr.com)

The **SCImago Journal & Country Rank** is a portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the **Scopus®** database (**Elsevier B.V.**). These indicators can be used to assess and analyze scientific domains.

**SJR** SCImago  
Journal & Country  
Rank

Powered by  
**Scopus**

# How to validate a journal in PubMed

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## Using NLM Catalog

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog>

### NLM Catalog

The NLM Catalog provides access to NLM bibliographic data for journals, books, audiovisuals, computer software, electronic resources and other materials. Links to the library's holdings in LocatorPlus, NLM's online public access catalog, are also provided.

# How to validate a journal in WOS

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**JCR**

Using Journal Citation Reports®

[www.webofknowledge.com](http://www.webofknowledge.com)

Journal Citation Reports® is a subset of InCites™ provided by Thomson Reuters for WOS users. Journal Citation Reports® offers a systematic, objective means to critically evaluate the world's leading journals, with quantifiable, statistical information based on citation data.

InCites™ Journal Citation Reports®

# How to prepare an article

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## Main types of journal articles

- Editorials
- Letters (LEs)
- Case Reports
- Research Articles
- Review Articles

# How to prepare an article

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What should we consider?

- **Editors expectations**
- **Reviewers points of view**
- **Journals requirements**

# What should we provide?

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## A: Cover letter

- An explanation of any issues relating to journal policies.
- A declaration of any potential competing interests.
- Confirmation that all authors have approved the manuscript for submission.
- Confirmation that the content of the manuscript has not been published, or submitted for publication elsewhere.
- Word Count of the manuscript.

[An example](#)

# What should we provide?

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## B: Title Page

- Main title
- Running title
- Name and affiliation of authors
- Corresponding author's information

# Who Is an Author?

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE *of*  
MEDICAL JOURNAL EDITORS

The ICMJE recommends that authorship be based on the following 4 criteria

- ❖ Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work.
- ❖ Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content;
- ❖ Final approval of the version to be published.
- ❖ Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

# What should we provide?

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## C: Title & abstract

- Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract.
- Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found.

# What should we provide?

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## D: Introduction

- **Background/rationale:** Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported.
- **Objectives:** State specific objectives, including any pre-specified hypotheses.

# What should we provide?

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## E: Methods

- **Study design:** Present key elements of study design early in the paper.
- **Setting:** Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection.
- **Participants:** Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants.
- **Variables:** Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable

# What should we provide?

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## E: Methods

- **Data sources/measurement:** For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group.
- **Bias:** Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias.
- **Study Size:** Explain how the study size was arrived at.
- **Quantitative Variables:** Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why.

# What should we provide?

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## E: Methods

- **Statistical methods:**
  - a) Describe all statistical methods.
  - b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups.
  - c) Explain how missing data were addressed.
  - d) If applicable, describe analytical methods of sampling.
- **Ethics statement:** Include a statement on ethics approval and consent.

# What should we provide?

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## F: Results

### ○ Participants:

- a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study [e.g. numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analyzed].
- b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage.

### ○ Descriptive data:

- a) Give characteristics of study participants [e.g. demographic, clinical, social] and information on exposures and potential confounders.
- b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest

# What should we provide?

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## F: Results

- **Outcome data:** Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures.
- **Main results:**
  - a) Give estimates and their precision [e.g. 95% CI].
  - b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized.

# What should we provide?

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## G: Discussion

- **Key results:** Summarize key results with reference to study objectives.
- **Limitations:** Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision.
- **Interpretation:** Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence.
- **Generalizability:** Discuss the generalizability (external validity) of the study results.

# What should we provide?

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## H: Other Information

- **Conclusion:** State main implications and recommendations of the study.
- **Acknowledgement:** All sources of funding for the research should be declared and non-author contributors should be acknowledged.
- **Declarations:** All financial and non-financial competing interests must be declared .

# What should we provide?

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## H: Other Information

- **Authors Contribution:** The role of all authors should be mentioned in a paragraph.
- **References:** According to the journal policies.

# Statements of Reporting Guidelines

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## STORBE Statement

### Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology

- checklist for cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies (combined)
- Checklist for cohort studies
- Checklist for case-control studies
- Checklist for cross-sectional studies
- checklist for conference abstracts



<http://www.strobe-statement.org/index.php?id=strobe-home>

# Statements of Reporting Guidelines

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**CONSORT Statement**

**Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials**



<http://www.consort-statement.org/>

# Statements of Reporting Guidelines

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## PRISMA Statement

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses



<http://www.prisma-statement.org/Default.aspx>

# Plagiarism & Similarity Index

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Plagiarism involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.

## How editors find plagiarism?

- ❖ Using web-based cross-checking machines calculate similarity index.
- ❖ Similarity index more than 10 or 15 percent considered as Plagiarism.



*An example*