GETTING PUBLISHED

A GUIDE FOR UCF COM FACULTY
PRESENTED BY
COM FACULTY DEVELOPMENT
&
THE HARRIET F. GINSBURG
HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

Shalu Gillum, JD, MLS, AHIP
Head of Public Services
OBJECTIVES

1. Evaluate a journal’s scope, impact and contribution categories
   - Determine a journal’s impact
   - Evaluate a journal’s scope
   - Discover which types of manuscripts a journal will accept
   - Learn the difference between Open Access and traditional journals
   - Determine if a journal is predatory

2. Select a journal for your project

3. Identify additional materials for your project to be successful
Two ways of thinking about a journal’s impact:

- **Find-ability**
  - Is the journal indexed in MEDLINE?
  - Can you find it PubMed?

- **Impact factor**
  - *How many times have articles in this journal been cited?*
  - Impact factor is one way to rank, evaluate, or compare journals
  - It is the “frequency with which the ‘average article’ in a journal has been cited in a particular year or period”
  - Impact factor is calculated by dividing the number of citations in the current year to the number of articles published in that journal in the previous two years
Two ways of determining impact:

1. National Library of Medicine’s Journals Database;
2. Journal Citation Reports (impact factor)

Let’s review both of these
Journal scope: the journal’s reach, or the type of information one might expect to find when reading its issues

You want to make sure the scope of the journal fits with the theme or main points of your paper

Often a journal website will have a dedicated page called “About,” or “About This Journal”
  - Here, or possibly as its own link on the main page, you will likely find a link to “Scope,” “Aims and Scope,” or “Mission”
You may have written a great original article, but if it doesn’t fit within one of the journal’s proscribed submission types, it is unlikely your paper will be accepted.

Manuscripts commonly fall into one of these broad categories:

- original research
- case study / case report
- review article
- editorial / commentary

There are many more manuscript types, and some journals have created unique categories all their own.

Where to find this out: Author Guidelines page on a journal’s website
OPEN ACCESS VS. TRADITIONAL

- **Open Access:**
  - You own the copyright to your work → you can freely distribute, copy, share your work
  - Author pays a fee to publish (sometimes)
  - Easier publication / higher acceptance rates / quicker turnaround times (sometimes)
  - Higher likelihood of predatory status

- **Traditional:**
  - Publisher (journal) owns the copyright to your work → you cannot freely share your work; often given a link to share
  - Author does not pay a fee to publish; libraries pay to purchase journal and provide access
  - Lower acceptance rates (for more prestigious journals)
Predatory publishers are those who publish counterfeit journals with the intent to exploit the open access author-pays model and to defraud researchers/authors and readers.

Predatory journals are usually stand alone operations with similar exploitative operations.

Predatory publishers and journals typically:
- lack transparency in both operations and processes
- have names that closely resemble legitimate publishers and journals
- have poorly designed, low-quality websites
- often claim to be located in the U.S., U.K., Canada or Australia, but are actually located in India, Pakistan, or Nigeria
- charge an exorbitant publication fee but fail to deliver on peer review (and publication!)
Jeffrey Beall is a research librarian at Auraria Library, University of Colorado Denver.

In 2009 he started maintaining a list of “potential, possible or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers” and journals on his blog, Scholarly Open Access (https://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/).

The other side: some argue that Beall’s “blacklist” at times lumps the questionable publishers along with bona fide start-ups who may have amateurish websites and/or operations.

Caveat: Beall’s list is *Beall’s list*, based on the opinions of Jeffrey Beall, but it is the only current source of questionable OA publishers and journals.
What to look for:

- grand-sounding names with adjectives including “World,” “Global,” “International”
- amateurish or poorly-designed websites
- websites that provide little to no information about the journal, publisher, editorial board, etc.; usually no contact information (web contact forms are common)
- overuse of stock photos
- Beall’s criteria
LOCATING LEGITIMATE OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

- The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) (doaj.org)
  - Listing of over 10,000 OA journals
  - Journals must apply to be included in the list
  - Journal must be peer-reviewed with an editor and editorial board of at least two editors

- NLM journals database (from PubMed)

- Journal Citation Reports
The library has a Library Guide that features tips and advice on how to get your manuscript published.

Where to read: [http://guides.med.ucf.edu/gettingpublished](http://guides.med.ucf.edu/gettingpublished)
Feel free to contact me with any questions:

Shalu Gillum, JD, MLS, AHIP
Head of Public Services

shalu@ucf.edu
407-266-1424
1. Evaluate a journal’s scope, impact and contribution categories

2. Select a journal for your project
   - Determine the type of research questions you can answer based off of your role in the curriculum
   - Identify an appropriate journal for the type of research questions you can answer

3. Identify additional materials for your project to be successful
   - Collect additional materials needed for the type of research project you are developing
# Overview of Medical Education Scholarship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glassick’s Criterion*</th>
<th>Application to Discovery</th>
<th>Application to Teaching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clear goals</td>
<td>Clarity of hypotheses; importance of questions</td>
<td>Clear, achievable, measurable objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate preparation</td>
<td>Appropriate knowledge; ability to assemble necessary resources</td>
<td>Up-to-date knowledge; identification and organization of an appropriate quantity and level of material specific to objectives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Appropriate methods   | Proposed study design will answer question; appropriate statistical analysis for design | (1) Selection of appropriate teaching methods(s) to meet defined objectives  
(2) Selection of appropriate assessment measures to evaluate outcomes |
| Significant results   | Hypothesis tested and proved or disproved | (1) Measures of quality/effectiveness of presentation  
(2) Demonstration of learners’ accomplishment of objectives |
| Effective presentation| Publication or presentation in public domain | Making results/process available to colleagues |
| Reflective critique   | Critical reflection on results to guide the direction of relevant additional research | Critical analysis of teaching activity that results in changes to improve |


OVERVIEW OF MEDICAL EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP

Common Roles of Educators

- Classroom Teacher
- Clinical Educator
- Small Group Facilitator
- Education Administrator

Considering your educational role and the types of study, list potential research studies you would like to pursue publication with:

Select three journals for publication that would fit one of your identified research studies. (Rank them in order that you want to pursue publication)

GATHER NECESSARY COMPONENTS

- Complete IRB Protocol
- Design survey(s) for outcome data
- Identify conceptual theory or framework

More to come on available support throughout the research process in the session

Research Resources at COM:
A Medical Education Case Study
October 28
Determine the Outcome of your Educational Research

- Grants
- Publication
- Textbook publications
- Presentations
- Web-based material (i.e. repository, blog, etc.)
- Curriculum units/teaching modules adoption

Learn more about preparing for publication and presentations at our next session

Tips for Publishing and Presenting Your Work
September 16