

# GETTING PUBLISHED

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

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*Anywhere*

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*Anytime*

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*On Any Device*



# 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



# DETERMINE A JOURNAL'S IMPACT

- 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



# DETERMINE A JOURNAL'S IMPACT

- 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



# EVALUATE A JOURNAL'S SCOPE

- 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 it's own link on the main page, you will likely find a link to "Scope," "Aims and Scope," or "Mission"



# DISCOVER WHICH TYPES OF MANUSCRIPTS A JOURNAL WILL ACCEPT

- 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)



# DETERMINE IF A JOURNAL IS PREDATORY

- Predatory publishers are those who publish counterfeit journals with the intent 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!)





# BEALL'S LIST OF PREDATORY PUBLISHERS AND JOURNALS

- 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



# PREDATORY JOURNALS - BOGUS CALLS FOR SUBMISSIONS

- 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
    - <https://scholarlyoa.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/criteria-2015.pdf>



# LOCATING LEGITIMATE OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

- The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) ([doaj.org](http://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



# GETTING PUBLISHED LIBRARY GUIDE

- 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>



# QUESTIONS?

Feel free to contact me with any questions:

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# GETTING STARTED: PLANNING FOR YOUR RESEARCH

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

## Application of Glassick et al.'s Six Criteria to Evaluate Scholarship in Discovery (Traditional Research) and Teaching

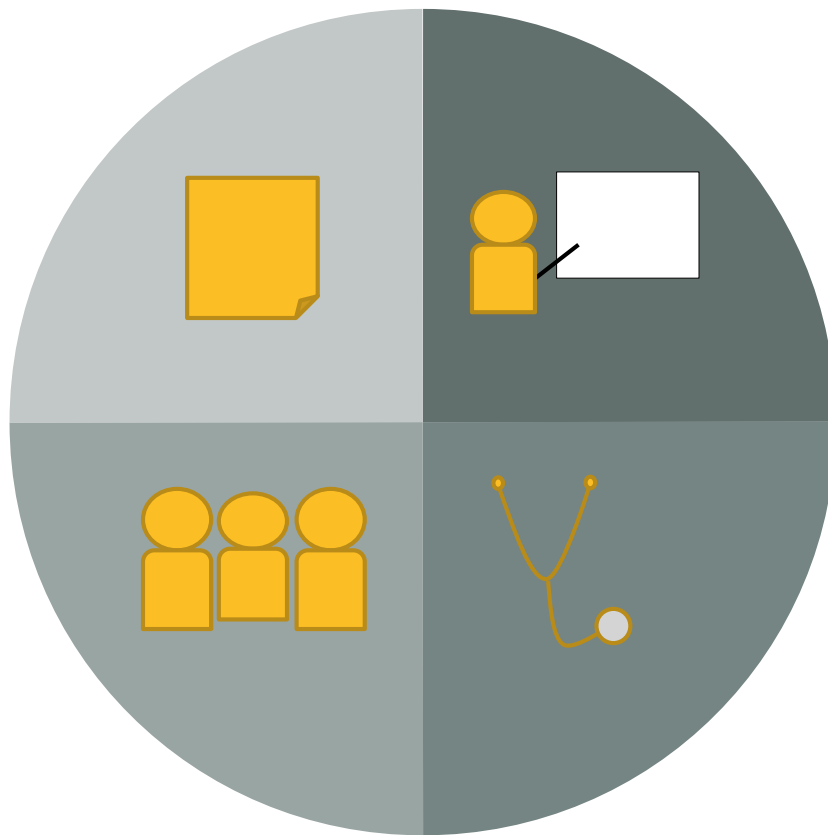
Glassick's Criterion*	Application to Discovery	Application to Teaching
Clear goals	Clarity of hypotheses; importance of questions	Clear, achievable, measurable objectives
Adequate preparation	Appropriate knowledge; ability to assemble necessary resources	Up-to-date knowledge; identification and organization of an appropriate quantity and level of material specific to objectives
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

\* From Glassick CE, Huber MR, Maeroff GI. *Scholarship Assessed—Evaluation of the Professoriate*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, 1997.

**Table 1:** Fincher, R.-M. E., Simpson, D. E., Mennin, S. P., Rosenfeld, G. C., Rothman, A., McGrew, M. C., . . . Turnbull, J. M. (2000). *Scholarship in Teaching: An Imperative for the 21st Century*. *Academic Medicine*, 75(9), 887-894.

# OVERVIEW OF MEDICAL EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP

## Common Roles of Educators

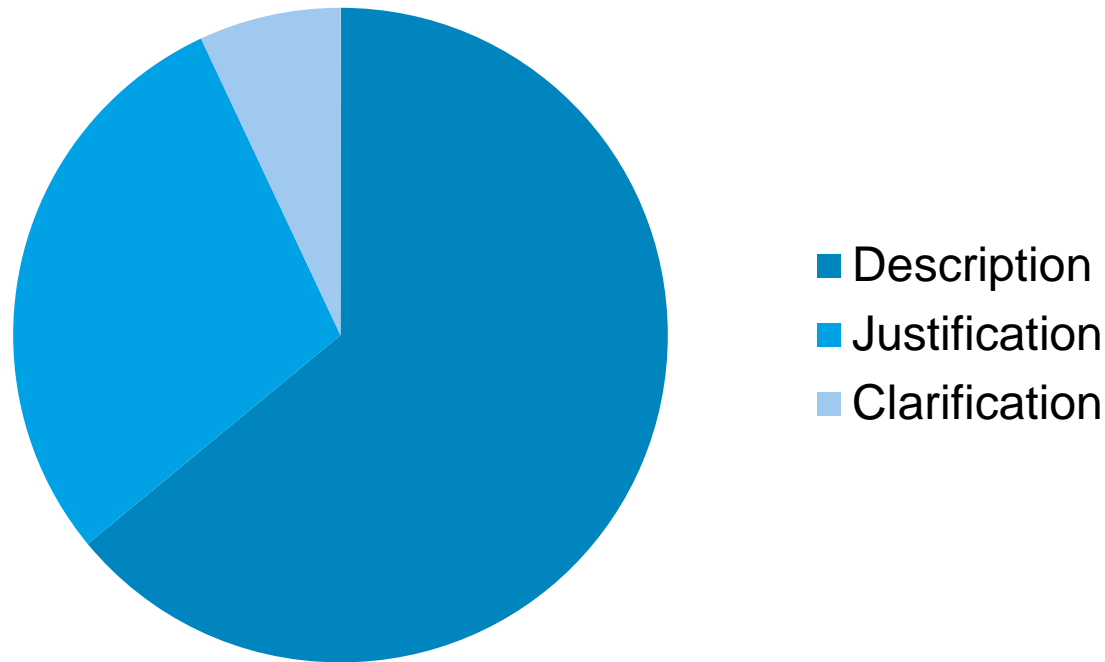


- Classroom Teacher
- Clinical Educator
- Small Group Facilitator
- Education Administrator



# OVERVIEW OF MEDICAL EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP

## Medical Education by Study Type (AMEE 2005)





# BRAINSTORM

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)

<https://www.aamc.org/download/456646/data/annotated-bibliography-of-journals-march-2016.pdf>

# 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*

# KEEPING THE END IN MIND

*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*