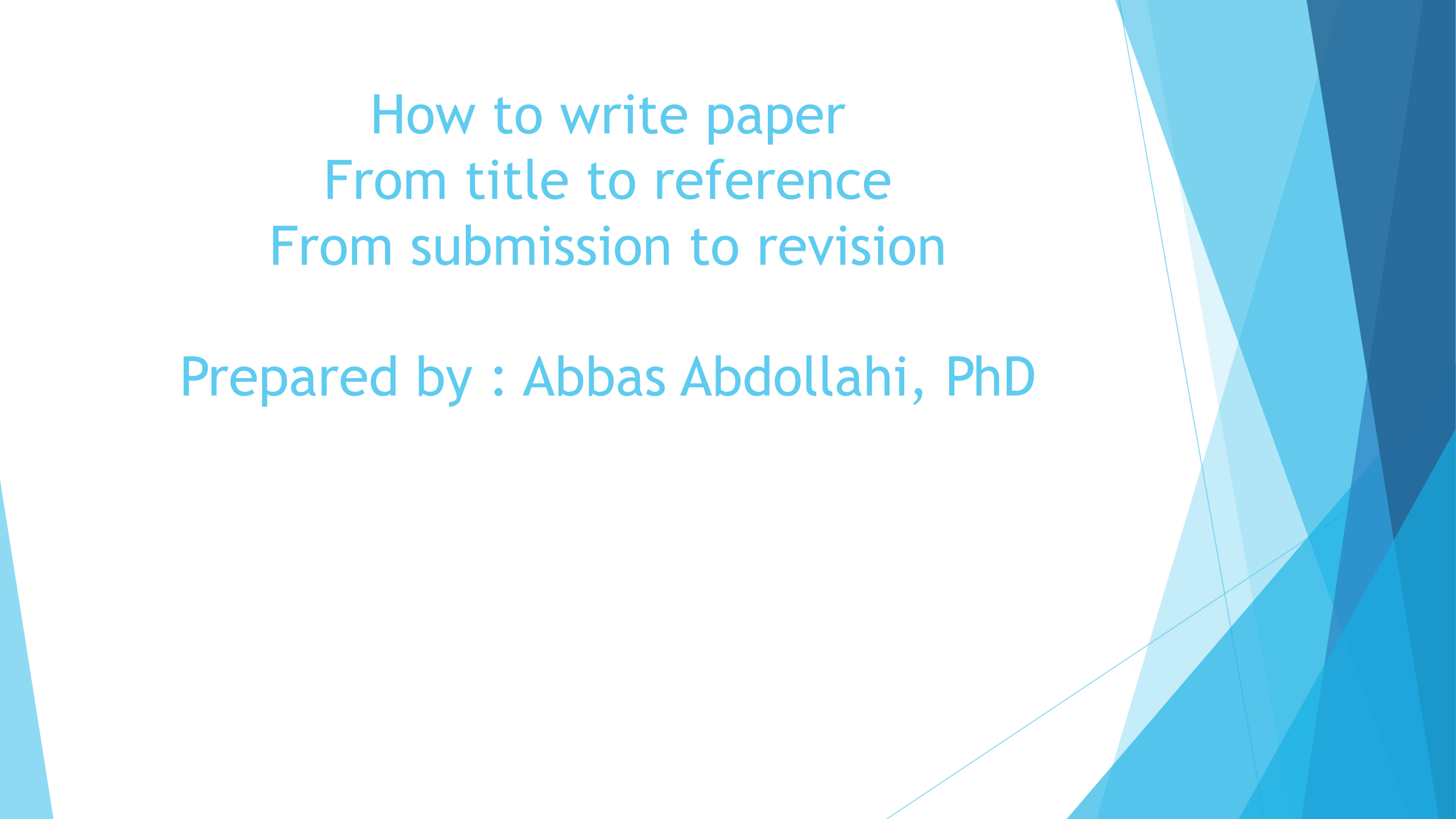


The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes are primarily located on the right side and bottom of the slide, creating a modern, dynamic feel.

How to write paper From title to reference From submission to revision

Prepared by : Abbas Abdollahi, PhD

How to calculate IF

Cites in 2008 to items published in 2007 (= 492) + 2006 (= 389)=total 881

Number of items published in 2007 (= 132) + 2006 (= 136) =total 268

Calculation: Cites to recent items 881/ Number of recent items268 = **3.287**

How to prepare a publication

Why is it important to submit a good article?

An international editor says...

...and my own publishing advice is as follows:

Submit to the **right journal**

Submit to **one journal only**

Do **not submit** “salami” articles

Pay attention to **journal requirements and** structure

Check the **English**

Pay attention to **ethics standards**

Ask your colleagues to proof read the article

Be **self-critical**

Why do scientists publish?



What is *your personal reason* for publishing?



However, editors, reviewers, and the research community DO NOT care about these reasons.

Your article should be of value to the research community...

Why do scientists publish?

What is a good manuscript?

How to write a good manuscript

Preparations before starting

Construction of an article

Some technical details that need special attention

Revision and response to reviewers

Ethical issues

Conclusion: what leads to ACCEPTANCE

A good manuscript..

Important are **both**

...the CONTENT – useful and exciting

...and the PRESENTATION – clear, logical

Why do scientists publish?

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Conclusion: what leads to ACCEPTANCE

1. WHY do you want to publish your work?

Have you made a **contribution/solved** a problem in your field?

Put your work into **perspective** with existing data!

Know the latest results!!

Search engines

2. In what form? type of your manuscript

Full articles / Original articles the most important papers; often substantial completed pieces of research that are of significance.

Letters / Rapid Communications / Short Communications usually published for the quick and early communication of significant and original advances; much shorter than full articles (usually strictly limited).

Review papers / Perspectives summarize recent developments on a specific topic; highlight important points that have been previously reported and introduce no new information; often submitted on invitation.

3. To which audience?

Identify the sector of readership/community for which a paper is meant

Identify the interest of your audience "Effect of inhaled corticosteroids on small airways in asthma: Investigation using impulse oscillometry" in *Pharmacological Research*? Or better *Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics*?

Is your paper of local or international interest? "A bioequivalence study of ibuprofen tablets marketed in Southern Kosovo"

4. Choose the right journal

Investigate all candidate journals to find out

Aims and scope

Accepted types of articles

Readership

Current hot topics

(go through the abstracts of recent publications)

4. Choose the right journal

TIP: Articles in your references will
likely lead you to the right journal.

If you are unfamiliar with the options, then use Scopus to identify journals and impact factors, and search by relevant subject area

<https://www.scopus.com/search/form.uri?display=basic>

ATTENTION!

5. Before typing, read the specific ‘Guide for Authors’

Apply the Guide for Authors to your manuscript, even to the first draft (text layout, paper citation, nomenclature, figures and table, etc.). It will save your time, and the editor's.

How to write a good manuscript

Preparations before starting

Construction of an article

Some technical details that need special attention

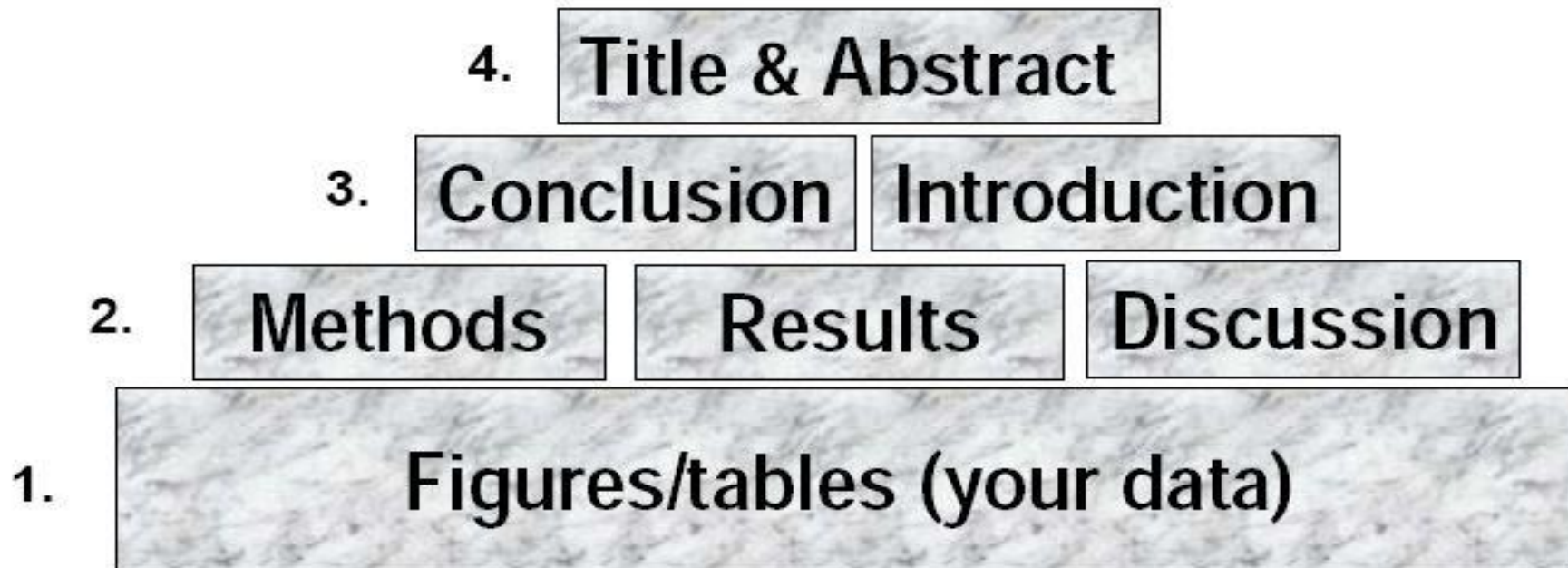
The general structure of a full article

- Title
 - Authors
 - Abstract
 - Keywords
- Make them easy for indexing and searching! (informative, attractive, effective)
- Main text (IMRAD)
 - Introduction
 - Methods
 - Results
 - And
 - Discussion (Conclusions)
- Journal space is precious. Make your article as brief as possible. If clarity can be achieved in n words, never use $n+1$.
- Acknowledgements
 - References
 - Supplementary material

Work in progress vs. final masterpiece

The process of writing – building the article

This is a very individual process, and you should do it in the way that suits you best. Many find it easiest to start spinning the story starting with figures/tables, the actual data.



Work in progress vs. final masterpiece

The final article

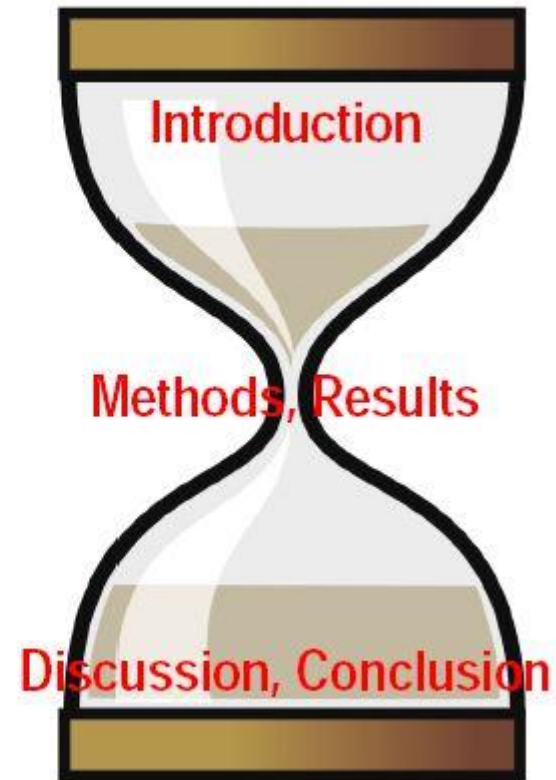
GENERAL



SPECIFIC



GENERAL



1. The title

Your opportunity to **attract the reader's attention**.

Keep it **informative** and **concise**.

Avoid technical jargon and abbreviations if possible.

2. Abstract - tell the prospective readers what you did and what were the important findings.

This is the **advertisement** of your article. Make it interesting, and easy to be understood without reading the whole article.

You must be **accurate** and **specific**!

A clear abstract will strongly influence whether or not your work is further considered.

Keep it as **brief** as possible!!!

3. Keywords – mainly used for indexing and searching

Don't be too narrow, and neither too broad

Avoid abbreviations

Check the Guide for Authors!

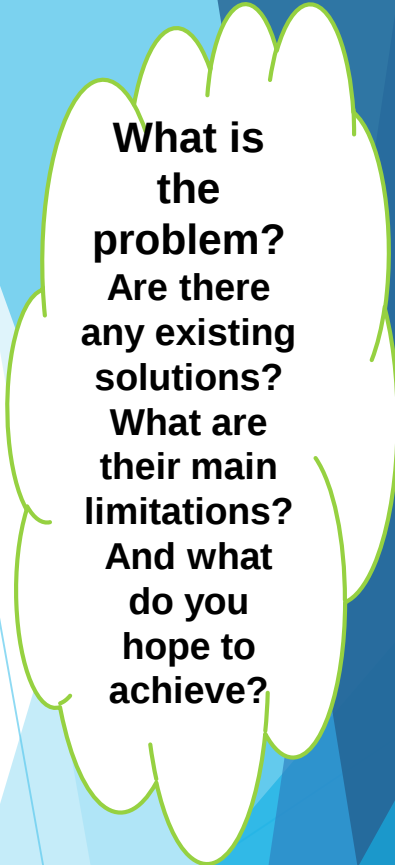
4. Introduction -to convince readers that you clearly know why your work is useful

regarding depression are warranted.

Because it is effective, safe, easily accessible, inexpensive, requires less clinician training to deliver, and carries a low risk of negative side-effects (Wright and Cattan, 2009), exercise could complement conventional approaches to treating suicidal ideation and depression, such as CBT (Cuijpers et al., 2013). Nonetheless, little research has been conducted on assess the effects of exercise in addition to CBT for suicidal ideation as well as depression (Brosse et al., 2002; Huang et al., 2015; Ströhle, 2009). Therefore, the present study was designed to assess the efficacy of CBT augmented with exercise on suicidal ideation and depression in a sample of Iranian individuals.

4. Introduction -to convince readers that you clearly know why your work is useful

Recently, exercise has been suggested as an effective means of alleviating a variety of mental health concerns (Asmundson et al., 2013; Nyström et al., 2015). Exercise is defined as planned, structured, and repetitive physical activities to increase the improvement and maintenance of physical fitness (Caspersen et al., 1985). Evidence suggests that while greater depression is associated with lower levels of physical activity, increasing physical activity can decrease depression (Mothes et al., 2014). This view is supported by Reed and Buck (2009), who highlighted the role of regular aerobic exercise in increasing feelings of well-being and suggested that its absence can have detrimental effects on physical and mental health. Exercise contributes to elevating the levels of serotonin, dopamine, and norepinephrine, which may alleviate depressive symptoms (Wright and Cattani, 2009). Recent studies have focused on the possible role of exercise in the management of depression (Harvey et al., 2010; Ström et al., 2013; Teychenne et al., 2008; Tulio et al., 2013) and have shown that it reduces symptoms of depression (Mota-Pereira et al., 2011) and anxiety (Powers et al., 2015). Although these results are promising, few studies have investigated the role of exercise in relation to suicidal ideation (Babiss and Gangwisch, 2009; Gartlehner et al., 2016) and additional studies regarding depression are warranted.



What is the problem?
Are there any existing solutions?
What are their main limitations?
And what do you hope to achieve?

5. Methods - how was the problem studied

Include detailed information, so that a knowledgeable reader can **reproduce the** experiment.

6. Results - What have you found?

Tell a clear and easy-to-understand story.

RED THREAD

Only representative results –but do not hide results!

Add Supplementary Materials for data of secondary importance.

Be structured (sub-headings)

7. Discussion -What the results mean

Here you SELL your data!

Discussion to correlate with results, but don't repeat results

Put your results into perspective with previously published data

ATTENTION: DON'T ignore work in disagreement with yours

- confront it and convince the reader that you are correct

Watch out for the following

- Don't exaggerate
- Be specific (say "48 degrees "instead of "higher temperature")
- Avoid sudden introduction of new terms or ideas
- Speculations on possible interpretations are allowed. But these should be rooted in fact, rather than imagination.
- Check logic and justifications

8. Conclusions - How the work advances the field from the present state of knowledge

ATTENTION: DON'T repeat the abstract

Despite the aforementioned limitations, our study utilized a robust randomized controlled design and, to our knowledge, is the first to investigate the additive effect of exercise to CBT for both depression and suicidal ideation. Our results provide evidence that regular exercise combined with CBT leads to superior short-term outcomes in treating depression and suicidal ideation when compared to CBT alone; consequently, where possible, structured exercise should be added to CBT programs delivered to individuals seeking treatment for suicidal ideation and depression. These positive effects of exercise as an adjunct to CBT have the potential to play an important role for increasing both physical and mental health in depressed individuals.

9. References

Typically, there are more mistakes in the references than any other part of the manuscript.

It is one of the most annoying problems, and causes great headaches among editors

Cite the **main scientific** publications on which your work is based
Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references

Avoid excessive self-citations

Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region

10. Cover letter -your chance to speak to the Editor directly

View it as a job application letter; you want to “sell” your work...

WHY did you submit the manuscript to THIS journal? Do not summarize your manuscript, or repeat the abstract

Mention special requirements, e.g. if you do not wish your manuscript to be reviewed by certain reviewers.

Some technical details that need special attention

- Length of the manuscript
- Supplementary Material
- Text layout
- Abbreviations

Language

1. Grammar

UK or US spelling? Be consistent!

2. Style

"Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler"
(Einstein)

Be clear

Be objective

Avoid imprecise language (nowadays -currently)

Be brief

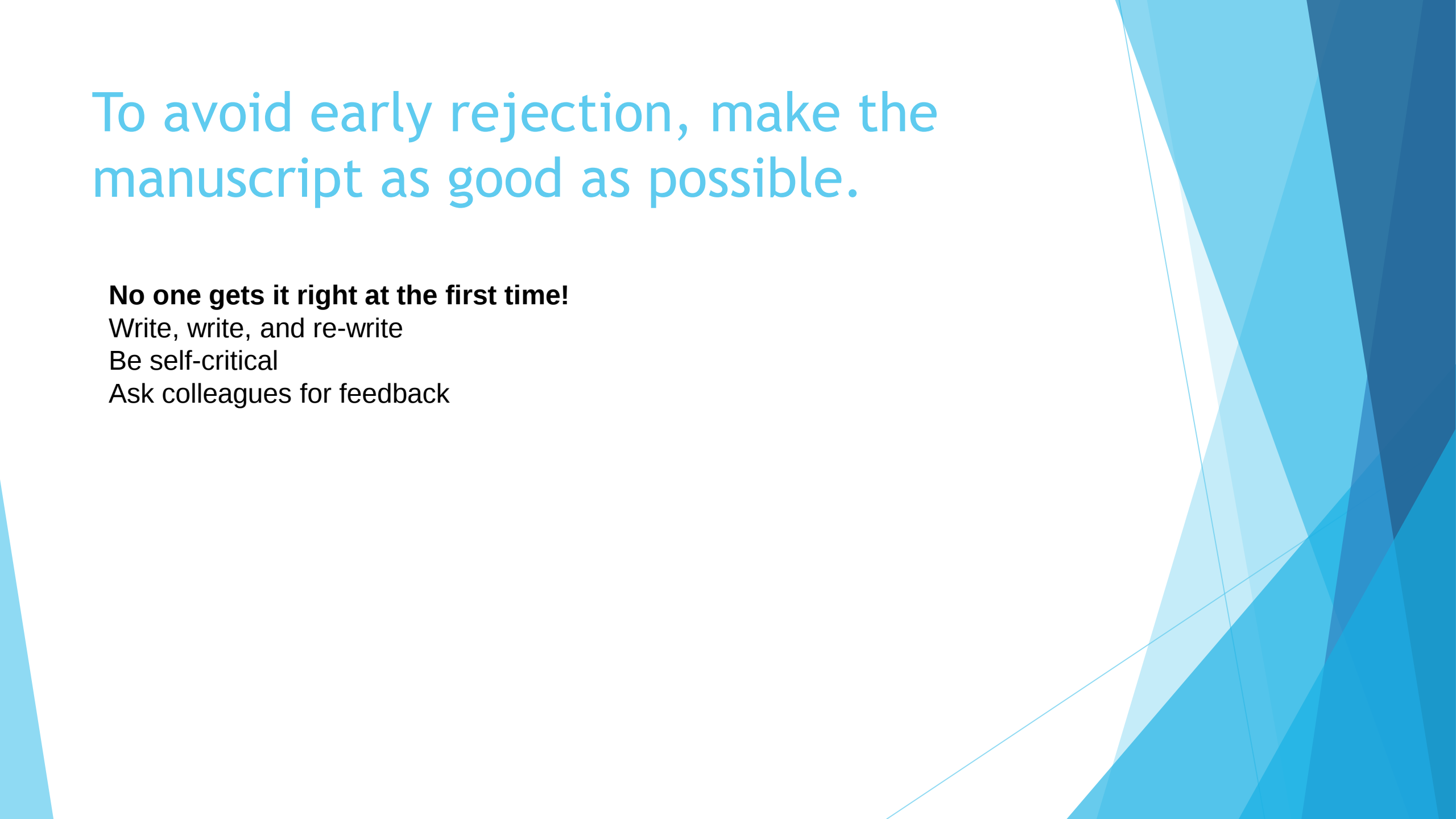
Suggest potential reviewers

Usually **3-6**

Authors in your subject area (see your references)

International

NOT collaborators or friends

The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes are primarily located on the right side and bottom of the slide, creating a modern, dynamic feel.

To avoid early rejection, make the manuscript as good as possible.

No one gets it right at the first time!

Write, write, and re-write

Be self-critical

Ask colleagues for feedback

Revision and response to reviewers

Carefully study the comments and prepare a **detailed letter of response**.

Consider reviewing as a **discussion of your work**.

Learn from the comments,
and join the discussion.

Revision after submission

Prepare a detailed letter of response Copy-paste reviewer comments and address one by one. Don't miss any point.

State specifically what changes you have made to the manuscript. Give page and line number.

A typical problem—Discussion is provided but it is not clear what changes have been made.

Provide a scientific response to the comment you accept; or a convincing, solid and polite rebuttal to the point you think the reviewer is wrong.

Revise the whole manuscript not just the parts the reviewers point out

Minor revision does NOT guarantee acceptance after revision. Do not count on acceptance, but address all comments carefully

... and if the paper has been rejected

Don't be desperate – it happens to everybody

- Try to understand WHY, consider reviewers advice
- Be self-critical
 - If you want to submit to another journal, begin as if you are going to write a new article. Read the Guide for Authors of the new journal, again and again.

Publish AND Perish! - if you break ethical rules

ScienceDirect

doi:10.1016/j.sigpro.2005.07.019 Cite or Link Using DOI
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RETRACTED: Matching pursuit-based approach

Available online 24 August 2005.

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief and P
<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy>.

Reason: This article is virtually identical to the previously published article
algorithm for SNR improvement in ultrasonic NDT[®], *Independent Nonde*
International, volume 38 (2005) 453–458 authored by [REDACTED]

2. Matching pursuit

Matching pursuit was introduced by Mallat and Zhang [13]. Let us suppose an approximation of the ultrasonic backscattered signals $s[n]$ as a linear expansion in terms of functions $g_i[n]$ chosen from an over-complete dictionary. Let H be a Hilbert space. We define the over-complete dictionary as a family $D = \{g_i; i=0, 1, \dots, L\}$ of vectors in H , such as $\|g_i\| = 1$.

The problem of choosing functions $g_i[n]$ that best approximate the analysed signal $s[n]$ is computationally very complex. Matching pursuit is an iterative algorithm that offers sub-optimal solutions for decomposing signals in terms of expansion functions chosen from a dictionary, where ℓ^2 norm is used as the approximation metric because of its mathematical convenience. When a well-designed dictionary is used in matching pursuit, the non-linear nature of the algorithm leads to compact adaptive signal models.

In each step of the iterative procedure, vector $g_i[n]$ which gives the largest inner product with the analysed signal is chosen. The contribution of this vector is then subtracted from the signal and the process is repeated on the residual. At the m th iteration the residue is

$$r^m[n] = \begin{cases} s[n] & m=0, \\ r^{m-1}[n] + a_{k_m} g_{k_m}[n], & m \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where a_{k_m} is the weight associated to optimum atom $g_{k_m}[n]$ at the m th iteration.

The weight a_i^m associated to each atom $g_i[n] \in D$ at the m th iteration is introduced to compute all the inner products with the residual $r^m[n]$:

$$a_i^m = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle}{\langle g_i[n], g_i[n] \rangle} = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle}{\|g_i[n]\|^2} = \langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle. \quad (2)$$

The optimum atom $g_{k_m}[n]$ (and its weight a_{k_m}) at the m th iteration are obtained as follows:

$$g_{k_m}[n] = \underset{g \in D}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\langle r^m[n], g \rangle\|^2 = \underset{g \in D}{\operatorname{argmax}} |\langle r^m[n], g \rangle|. \quad (3)$$

The computation of correlations $\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle$ for all vectors $g_i[n]$ at each iteration implies a high computational effort, which can be substantially reduced using an updating procedure derived from Eq. (1). The correlation updating procedure [13] is performed as follows:

$$\langle r^{m+1}[n], g_i[n] \rangle = \langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle - a_{k_m} \langle g_{k_m}[n], g_i[n] \rangle. \quad (4)$$

The article of which the authors committed plagiarism: it won't be removed from ScienceDirect. Everybody who downloads it will see the reason of retraction...

Ethics Issues in Publishing

Scientific misconduct

Falsification of results

Publication misconduct

Plagiarism Different forms / severities

The paper must be original to the authors

Duplicate submission

Duplicate publication

Appropriate acknowledgement of prior research and researchers

Appropriate identification of all co-authors

Conflict of interest

What leads to acceptance ?

Attention to details

Check and double check your work

Consider the reviewers' comments

English must be as good as possible

Presentation is important

Take your time with revision

Acknowledge those who have helped you

New, original and previously unpublished

Critically evaluate your own manuscript

Ethical rules must be obeyed