

Guide to Your First Publication

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About how to Create and Submit an Article

Aimed at the Health Care Occupations



Every Nurse has a Story..



- There are two basic types of writing
 - Practice
 - Personal evidence and stories
 - Clinical Experiences
 - Personal narratives
 - Evidence collection and analysis
 - Innovative projects
 - Quality improvement
- Research

Practice



- Personal evidence and stories
 - Clinical Experiences
 - Students
 - Experienced clinicians
 - Personal narratives
 - First person, most memorable, advise

Practice



- Evidence collection and analysis
 - Innovative projects
 - Quality assurance activities
 - How tos

Determining journal



- The same issues relate to research as non-research articles
- Consider the purpose of the research and the audience that can benefit from knowing about the research
- Do not just publish research that shows a positive outcome, need to publish “failures” too
- Impact factor is a proprietary service that calculates the amount of impact a given article has in the field:
<http://www.sciencegateway.org/impact/>

Let's Get Started!

Getting Started

- Have a place to keep all your writing material. May be paper and pencil or electronic, whatever works for you
- Start writing, just write your thoughts down
- Compose an outline, yes I said outline!
- Track references, keep the references next to the quotes you are using
- Don't worry about grammar, the sentence/paragraph you love and toil over may need to be eliminated from the final draft
- You can also use these guidelines for developing a poster or podium presentation

Designing/Developing Article

- Who is the audience?
- What is the purpose or focus?
- When will article be done?
- Where will you want to publish?
- Why are you writing the article?

Who is the audience?



- Generally focus on audiences you are familiar with or can benefit from your knowledge and experience
- Stick with who you know for the first article
- Be crystal clear about the audience
- Tell the audience what your experience or credentials are early in the article
- May want to write an article for another discipline:
 - 10 things Social Workers should know about nurses

What is the purpose or focus?



- Keeping the purpose in mind is critical to producing a publishable article
- While there may be interesting anecdotes you would like to share with the audience, don't use them unless they relate to the topic
- Better to cover less of a topic in greater depth than more in lesser depth

When will article be done?



- Set a time frame and stick to it
- If you decide to send query letters, editors will want you to stick with the schedule you set
- Be honest if you cannot make the schedule
- Plan for double the time you think you will need, unexpected things always happen

Where will you want to publish?



- Pick journals you read
- Consider whether you want to publish online or in print
- Don't usually receive money for publishing but there are exceptions
- In addition to journal:
 - Web publications (Nurseweek.com)
 - Blogs such as Huffington Post, Slate, Nursing World
 - Newsletters for professional organizations

Why are you writing the article?



- Keep in mind the audience
- Are you writing to:
 - Educate
 - Inspire
 - Call attention to an issue
 - Call others to action

What if you Don't Have a Topic?

Brainstorming a topic



- Subscribe to the eTOC of journals
- Browse the shelves of libraries
- Search online booksellers using key words you are interested
- Watch movies, listen to songs, read poetry
- Keep a journal to see what recurring themes are in your life
- Walk, ride a bike, do some physical activity – great thinking time

Organizing yourself



- Key resources
 - Dedicated space at home for references and materials
- Electronic
 - Zotero (zotero.org) to organize references
 - Google docs to develop article, can also store references and other files, can also share with others
 - Also a useful way to track amount of contribution
 - Drop Box
 - Can use to store documents and share with others
- I still use a 3 ring binder with hard copies of everything

Additional information



- Consider adding photographs or figures to illustrate your point, refer to author guidelines for more information
- Have a professional “headshot” taken of you to submit with an article for publication (yes I know we all hate photos of ourselves)
- Use metaphors to help illustrate your point
- Contact authors of publications that mean something to you...let them know
- Conflicts of interest must be declared, when in doubt ask

Research Articles

- ## Research
- Most journals follow standard format
 - Abstract
 - Key words
 - Introduction
 - Lit review/background
 - Methods
 - Results
 - Conclusion
 - Future implications

NEVER EVENTS!

Never do these things



- Send an article to multiple journals at the same time
- Republish the same work in multiple journals
- Fail to cite references, if you do admit your mistake early
- Include the name of someone without their permission

Key Terms

Copyright



- **02. Subject matter of copyright: In general²⁴**
 - (a) Copyright protection subsists, in accordance with this title, in original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression, now known or later developed, from which they can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device. Works of authorship include the following categories:
 - (1) literary works; (2) musical works, including any accompanying words;
 - (3) dramatic works, including any accompanying music; (4) pantomimes and choreographic works;
 - (5) pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works;
 - (6) motion pictures and other audiovisual works; (7) sound recordings; and
 - (8) architectural works.
- **Another words EVERYTHING IS COPYRIGHTED UNLESSTHE USER SPECIFIES OTHERWISE**

Asking for Permission



- Always ask for permission
- Most of the time permission will be granted
- A journal will specify how to get permission
- For a website read the EULA- end user licensing agreement
- You can search in Google by copyright permission, look under advanced search

How Long Does Copyright Last?



- As a general rule, for works created after January 1, 1978, copyright protection lasts for the life of the author plus an additional 70 years. For an anonymous work, a pseudonymous work, or a work made for hire, the copyright endures for a term of 95 years from the year of its publication or a term of 120 years from the year of its creation, whichever expires first. For works first published prior to 1978, the term will vary depending on several factors.
<http://www.copyright.gov/help/faq/faq-duration.html>

Fair use



- Great web site:
- Must know the original purpose of the item
- Center for Social Media:
<http://www.centerforsocialmedia.org/fair-use>
- Electronic Frontier Foundation: <https://www.eff.org/>
- OWL Purdue Resources (good for all writing questions):
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/731/1/>

Four factors of fair use



- [Fair-use Statute Section 107](#) lists the following factors as the ones to be evaluated in determining whether a particular use of a copyrighted work is a permitted fair use:
- the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes -- uses in nonprofit educational institutions are more likely to be fair use than works used for commercial purposes, but not all educational uses are fair use.
- the nature of the copyrighted work -- reproducing a factual work is more likely to be fair use than a creative work such as a musical composition
- the amount and significance of the portion used in relation to the entire work -- reproducing smaller portions of a work is more likely to be fair use than large or essential portions
- the impact of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work -- uses which have no or little market impact are more likely to be fair than those that interfere with potential markets.

<http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/copyright/fairuse.html>

Intellectual property



- Copyright protects intellectual property
- <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ahrpa/opa/museum/intell.htm>
- Trademarks
- Patents
- Books, movies, music
- Trade secrets among other
- Remember as a student you are both using the intellectual property of others and CREATING your own

Plagiarism



- OWL Purdue: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/>
- Stealing, taking someone's work without their permission
- Intentional or unintentional...my guess is most is intentional..
- Prevention
 - Do a web search on key terms from your article
 - Do a search in the library on key terms in your article
 - Reread key sources to ensure you have quoted them all

Peer Review



- Process of using experts in a field to determine the quality of publications, grants and other work
- Blinded process both sides
- Important to the integrity of a journal
 - Can also be a deterrent to new ideas
- Great way to learn about the process is to become a peer reviewer
 - Usually there is a description of the process on the journal website
 - Volunteer position
 - Usually 2-3 reviewers per article

Your Intellectual Property



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Don't have an article in you?



- Blog or website
 - Google suite of tools
 - Wordpress
- Social media--micro
 - Twitter
 - I am a <http://www.reddit.com/r/IAmA/>
 - Facebook – check security
- Videos or photos
 - Blog and videos:
<http://reginaholiday.blogspot.com/>

Process of Publishing



- Compose article
- Get help editing, don't use friends, find an honest reviewer even if you have to pay for it!
- Determine journal and FOLLOW author guidelines
- Submit—adhering to submission guidelines
- Wait for review
- Don't take rejection personally
- Do take reviewer comments seriously

Acceptance




- Usually takes 6-12 weeks for first review
- Can send a query to the editor if the review periods goes beyond expected
 - Many journals have electronic review and progress can be followed online
- Follow the directions of the editor post acceptance
 - Adhere to timelines
- Sign copyright transfer
- Wait for the copy editor to send the final version of the article, sometimes there are more question
- Time to publication varies with frequency of publication

Post Acceptance



- Always be prompt and polite when responding to the copy editors
- You will have the opportunity to purchase additional copies of your article and sometimes a specially design over with your article title on it
- Once you sign over copyright you do not have the right to make photocopies and send to family and friends
- You will generally receive 1 or 2 free copies of the journal
- There is rarely payment for articles, but there are some exceptions

Rejection

Rejections 

- Rejections happen!
- Most common reason for rejection
 - Submitted to the wrong journal
 - Read the author guidelines
 - Terrible writing
 - Get help!
 - The best writers have rejections
 - Planning prevents rejections

Miscellaneous Issues

Multiple Authors



- International Committee of medical Journal Editors
Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals
<http://www.icmje.org/>
- World Association of Medical Editors
<http://www.wame.org/>
Guidelines for many areas of interest to writers
 - ⌘ Authorship
 - ⌘ Conflicts of interest
- Interesting article on Authorship:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic_authorship

Graphic Tools to Demonstrate Contribution



Recognizing Contributions in Wikis: Authorship Categories, Algorithms, and Visualizations

Arazy, Stroulia, Ruecker, Arias, Fiorentino, Ganev and Yau
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR
INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, 61(6): 1166–
1179, 2010

- Sunword glyph



http://www.digitalstudies.org/ojs/index.php/digital_studies/article/view/177/220

- MediaWiki

http://www.digitalstudies.org/ojs/index.php/digital_studies/article/viewFile/177/220/908

Text Description



Smith-Stoner 40%
Author 2 30%
Author 3 30%

For More Information

<http://nursestoner.com>
Nurse Author and Editor newsletter:
<http://www.nurseauthoreditor.com/>
Judy Vorfeld:
<http://www.ossweb.com/>

References

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Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Carolyn Humphreys for being the first editor to truly help me on my way to being a writer.....former editor of *Home Healthcare Nurse*
