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Clinical Addiction Research and Education

Timing Your Research Career & Publishing Addiction Medicine

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Timing Your Research Career



Learning Objectives

To Consider:

- Why is having funding for research necessary from a section chief's perspective?
- When during fellowship should a fellow shift focus from conducting research and writing papers to writing a career development award?
- What is a K award?
- Are there alternatives to a career development award?
- Answering YOUR questions.

*Why is having funding for research
necessary from a section chief's
perspective?*

When during fellowship should a fellow shift focus from conducting research and writing papers to writing a career development award?

What is a K award?

The Goal of Mentored K Awards

- To provide support and protected time for an intensive, supervised career development experience leading to research independence
- At least 75% effort over 4-5 years
- Submissions due Feb 12/June 12/Oct 12

Elements of a Career Development Plan

- Clear statement of what you hope to achieve
- Explicit activities designed to achieve goals
- Specific aspects of advanced research training and professional skills (e.g., training in grant writing)
- Create a timeline for matching goals to training
- Produce specified publications
- Clarify how your institutional environment will help

K Awards: Review by 5 Criteria

- Candidate
- Career Development Plan
- Research Strategy
- Mentor
- Environment & Institutional Commitment

TIPS

- Be a real person!
 - Why topic excites you, how you found it
- Tell excellence of your previous training and accomplishments (publications, presentations, research clinical work)
- Brag a little, become a “good investment”
- You need to publish papers (>3) to receive a K

*Are there alternatives to a career
development award?*

Publishing Addiction Medicine



Publishing Addiction Medicine

- I. Choosing a Journal
- II. Submission and Peer Review
- III. Authorship

Publishing Addiction Medicine

- I. Choosing a Journal**
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The Plethora of Journals

- Over 75 peer-reviewed addiction journals
- Journals from other disciplines also publish addiction articles
- How does one make an informed choice?

Questions to Ask when Choosing a Journal

- National or international audience?
- Addiction specialty journal or a journal from another discipline?
- The journal's content area/culture?
- Exposure opportunities?
- Chances of acceptance?
- Impact factor?
- Time to publication?
- Open access?

Addiction Specialty Journal or a Journal from Another Discipline

- Sometimes it is easier to get an addiction article published in an addiction journal
- Addiction scientists benefit from contact with scientists from other disciplines
- Journals from other disciplines sometimes have more prestige than specialty journals

What is the Journal's Exposure?

- Does it reach your specific audience: researchers, clinicians, basic scientists, policymakers?
- Perhaps members of a certain professional society?
- What is the journal's impact factor?
- Does the journal provide open access to its content?

Consider Your Chances of Being Accepted

- Acceptance rates: 15-95%
- Many journals do not want to state acceptance rates
- Seek guidance from mentor regarding the likelihood of acceptance

Impact Factor - Definition

- Average citation frequency for articles published in a journal

Specifically...

- How many times, on average, articles published in the 2 preceding years were referenced in other indexed journals during the current study year

Impact Factor – 2016 Example

$$\text{2016 Impact Factor} = \frac{\text{2016 citations of articles published from 2014-2015}}{\text{Number of articles published from 2014-2015}}$$

Consider the Journal's Impact Factor

- High impact journals have more prestige, but impact factor depends on other things, like:
 - How often a single article is cited (for example, a single important paper cited often will increase the impact factor, even if other articles are not cited)
 - How many review articles are published (which may be cited more often)
- Number of databases indexing the journal will determine who sees the abstract of an article

Impact Factors for Selected Addiction Journals

Abbreviated Journal Title	2015 Total Cites	2015 Impact Factor
ADDICTION	16,558	4.972
DRUG ALCOHOL DEPEN	14,451	3.349
J SUBST ABUSE TREAT	4,610	2.465
ALCOHOL ALCOHOLISM	4,027	2.724
EUR ADDICT RES	992	2.367
INT J DRUG POLICY	2,458	3.119
J STUD ALCOHOL DRUGS	6,461	2.197
PSYCHOL ADDICT BEHAV	4,362	2.780
ADDICT BEHAV	9,839	2.795
AM J ADDICTION	2,073	1.773
AM J DRUG ALCOHOL AB	2,009	1.828
ADD SCI CLIN PRAC	Not yet avail.	Not yet avail.

Available at "Journal Citation Reports" from Thomson Reuters.

Impact Factors for Other Journals (for reference)

Abbreviated Journal Title	2015 Total Cites	2015 Impact Factor
NEW ENGL J MED	283,525	59.558
LANCET	195,553	44.002
NATURE	627,846	38.136
ANN INTERN MED	49,618	16.593
ARCH INTERN MED	38,021	17.333
J GEN INTERN MED	14,808	3.494
PSYCHIAT SERV	8,356	2.335

Consider these Practical Aspects

- How long to get the article peer reviewed?
- How much editorial support does the journal give?
- Cost of publication?

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Submitting Manuscripts

- Check author guidelines!
- Obtain approval from all authors to submit
- Write a letter to the editor (optional)

Steps in the Review Process

- Editor initial assessment
- Editor selects reviewers
- Editor monitors review process
- Reviewers review paper
- Reviewers make recommendation
- Editor makes decision: revise, reject or accept
- Author revision
- Editor decides if further review is needed

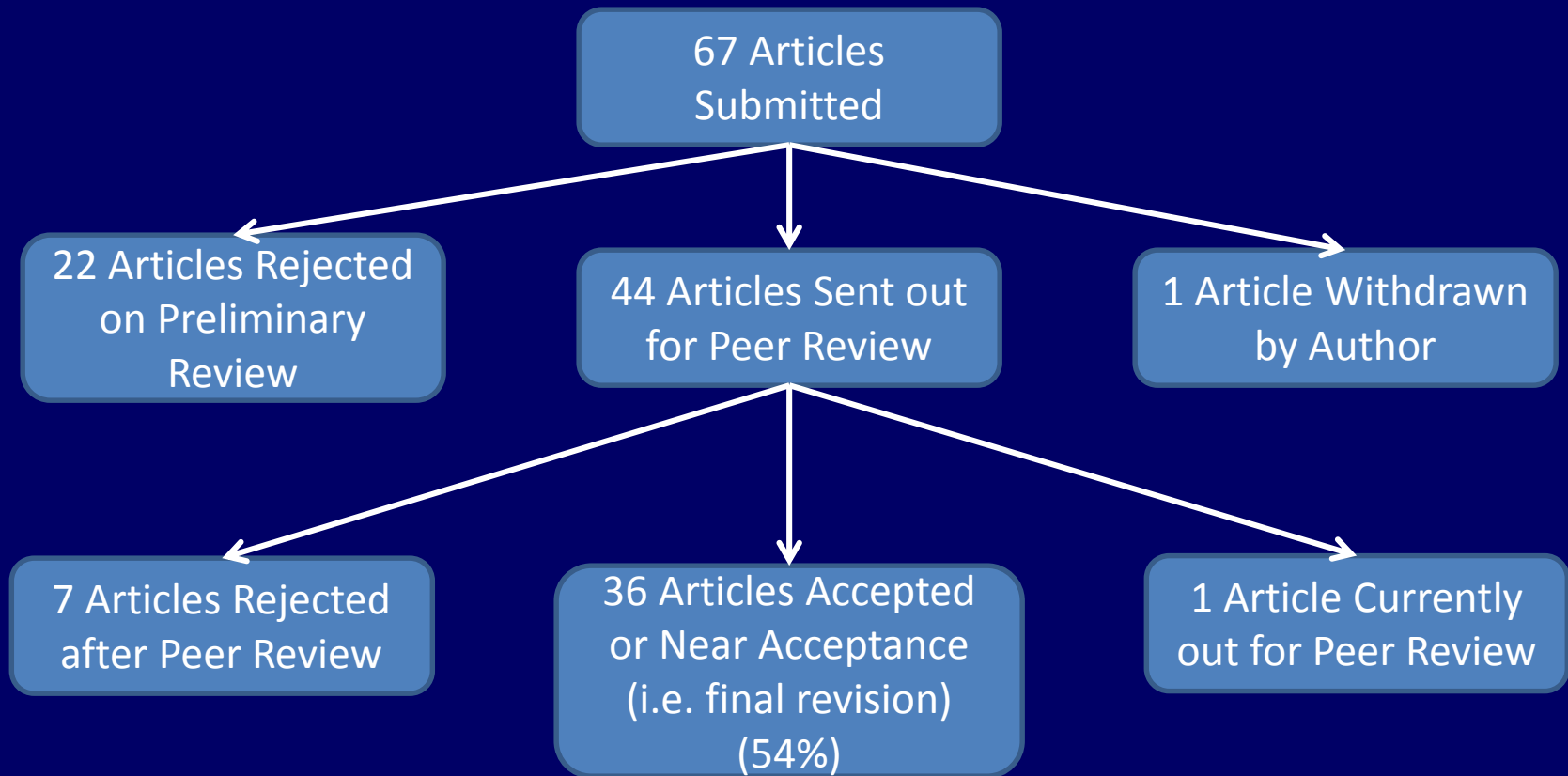
Why have peer review?

- Advise the editorial decision making process
- Justify rejections
- Improve the quality of acceptable manuscripts
- Identify instances of ethical or scientific misconduct

Possible Reviewer Recommendations

- Accept as is (usually only used for revisions)
- Minor revision (usually does not need to be reviewed again)
- Major revision (revised paper may still not be acceptable and may need to be revised again)
- Reject

Addiction Science & Clinical Practice



Editorial Decision Making

- Reviewers make recommendations, but editors make final decisions
- Editors may disagree with recommendations of the reviewers
- Seeming to ignore the advice of a particular reviewer does not mean that the review was not excellent

The Peer Review Process – Revise and Resubmit

- Your paper was accepted for peer review, you have the reviewers' and editor's critiques in hand.
- If their critiques are so severe that you feel you cannot respond to them, then inform the editor.
- If you decide to answer their critiques you may rewrite your paper to respond to their criticisms, and/or debate and refute their criticisms.
- Communicate in writing your response to each specific criticism (e.g. reviewer's critique, your response, ***edited manuscript***).

The Peer Review Process – Rejection

- If your paper was rejected, consider all of the critiques and maybe incorporate feedback.
- Rejection is part of the process...
- Try, try again!



Reviewers Improve the Quality of Accepted Papers

- Constructive comments to authors can be very important in improving the quality of scientific publications.
 - Quality of the science (e.g. data analysis)
 - Clarity of the presentation
 - Use of appropriate, unbiased citation practice
- Reviewer suggestions can also alter the course of future research or data analyses.

Reading Proofs

Once accepted, you may have little to do with your paper until you receive the proofs.

- Sometimes your careful prose is rewritten and this can translate into feeling unappreciated.
- Ask yourself, “has my meaning been respected or has it been changed?” If the meaning is unchanged, trust the editor’s judgment and let it be.

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Why Authorship is Important

- Certification of public responsibility for truth of a publication
- Equitable assignment of credit
- Productivity, promotion and prestige

Authorship Problems

- Failure to involve potential collaborators
- Failure to credit contributors
- Undeserved (gift) authorship
- Poor judgment about relative contributions
- Ambiguity about process

ISAJE* (2002) Guidelines on Authorship Credits

- Early agreement on the precise roles of the contributors and collaborators, and on matters of authorship and publication, is advised (COPE** 2001).
- The award of authorship should balance intellectual contributions to the conception, design, analysis and writing of the study against the collection of data and other routine work. If there is no task that can reasonably be attributed to a particular individual, then that individual should not be credited with authorship (COPE 2001).
- All authors must take public responsibility for the content of their paper. The multidisciplinary nature of many research studies can make this difficult, but this can be resolved by the disclosure of individual contributions (COPE 2001).
- Authors should not allow their name to be used on a piece of work merely to add credibility to the content (COPE 2001).

*International Society of Addiction Journal Editors

** Committee on Publication Ethics

Authorship – Abridged ICMJE* Consensus Statement

- Only those in a position to take public responsibility for the work
- All authors should make substantive contributions to each of the following:
 - Conception and design OR acquisition of data OR interpretation
 - Drafting of article
 - Final approval of published version

*International Committee of Medical Journal Editors

Original slide by Tom Babor

Prevention of Authorship Problems

- Early agreement on the precise roles of the contributors and on matters of authorship and publication.
- The lead author should periodically review the status of authorship credits within a designated working group by having open discussions of substantive contributions with all prospective collaborators.
- Authorship guidelines should be distributed to, and discussed with all potential collaborators.

Ethical Issues: Authors' Seven Deadly Sins

Sin	Example
Carelessness	Citation bias, understatement, negligence
Redundant publication	Same tables or literature review reported without noting prior source
Unfair authorship	Failure to include eligible authors, Honorary authors
Undeclared conflict of interest	Failure to cite funding source
Human subjects violations	No approval from Review Board or Ethics Committee
Plagiarism	Reproducing others' work or ideas
Other fraud	Fabrication or falsification of data, misappropriation of others' ideas or plans given in confidence

Plagiarism

- Plagiarism ranges from the unreferenced use of others' published and unpublished ideas to submission under “new” authorship of a complete paper, sometimes in a different language
 - May occur at any stage of planning, research, writing, or publication
 - Applies to print and electronic versions
- All sources should be disclosed through appropriate citation or quotation conventions
- If a large amount of other people's written or illustrative material is to be used, permission must be sought (COPE 2001)

Self-Plagiarism

- Author is not allowed to re-use previously published material when rights have been assigned to the publisher
- Many journals are not interested in reproducing published material because it consumes valuable space

How to avoid self-plagiarism

- Short quotes from a previously published article should be used in quotation marks and original version cited
- Permission must be requested when large sections are reproduced
- Methods and literature reviews should be paraphrased

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Christopher Morley

Within Your Reach!