Preventing Appropriate Article Type to Publish

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ABSTRACT

Write-up varies with the type of article; authorship criteria are defined; scientific strength, ethics and institutional approval are important. Journal’s requirement is mandatory and new knowledge is expected from any publication.

Keywords: article, authorship, journal, publication.

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COMMENTS

Types of article

Editorial: Solicited; currently relevant topic or issue; not for academic merit.

Review article: Solicited; currently relevant topic or issue; from a reputed author; summarizes the contemporary thought, practice and scenario; has a practical value but not counted for academic merit yet.

Case report and case series: Non-design study; unique, rare or publicly important topic; not counted for academic merit.

Original article: Generate research question and try to answer it by the true data with the help of appropriate research design.

Thesis and project: Thesis itself is a publication; prepare only if certifying institution and journal agree to publish as per journal guideline; avoid salami (slicing) and duplication; big project may have multiple publications with prior permission.

Attributes of article

Format and content: Journal’s requirement stated in author’s guideline; relevant content or topic to the type of journal, e.g. general or specialty journal or appropriate to reader. Study should be ethically sound with scientific strength and institutional permission.

New knowledge: Should come with new information to the particular sector, specialty or entire world; same or similar outcome is not a new knowledge except validation study.

Temporal relation: Reflect current update, need and concern by content except carrying historical value.

Authorship: Avoid ghost author; contributors who meet fewer than all four of the ICMJE criteria for authorship should not be listed as authors, but they should be acknowledged. [Available at http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html]

1. Substantial contributions to the concept or design; or data acquisition, analysis, or interpretation;
2. Drafting or revising or editing content;
3. Approval in a publishable form;
4. Accountable for the entire work for its accuracy and integrity to share reward/benefit and punishment/risk equally.

Registration: Appropriate registration of study title or protocol.

Researcher/author: Qualified by education, training and experience.

CONCLUSIONS

It may be difficult to initiate writing for a new author. Before writing a paper, the scientific content should be determined. Eligibility to become author or researcher is defined.