

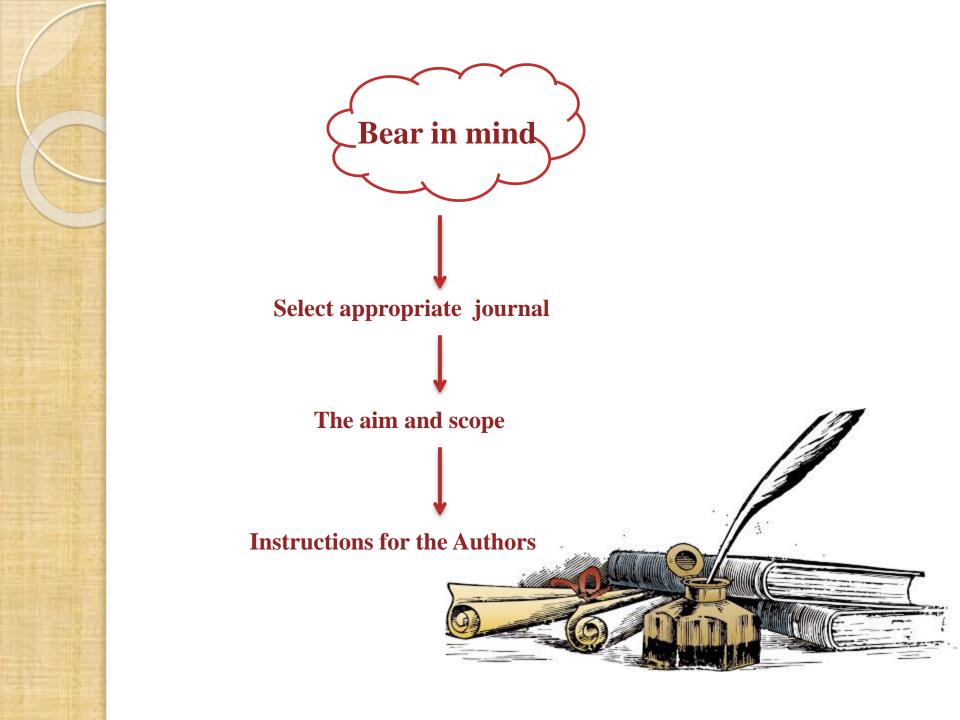
What are the reviewers look for in the manuscript?

by

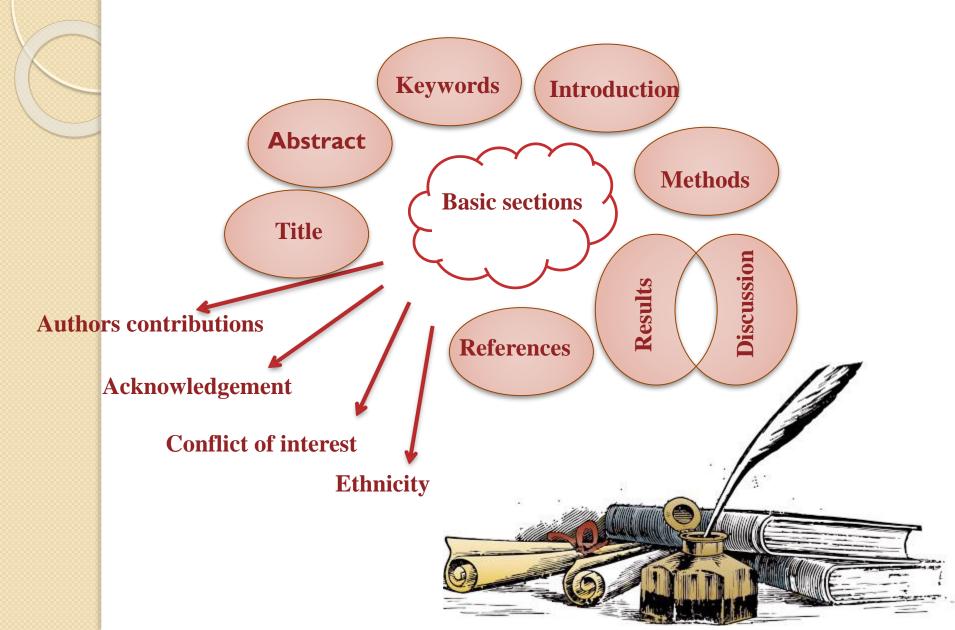
Dr. Ayat Al-laaeiby

ayat.esmaeel@uobasrah.edu.iq

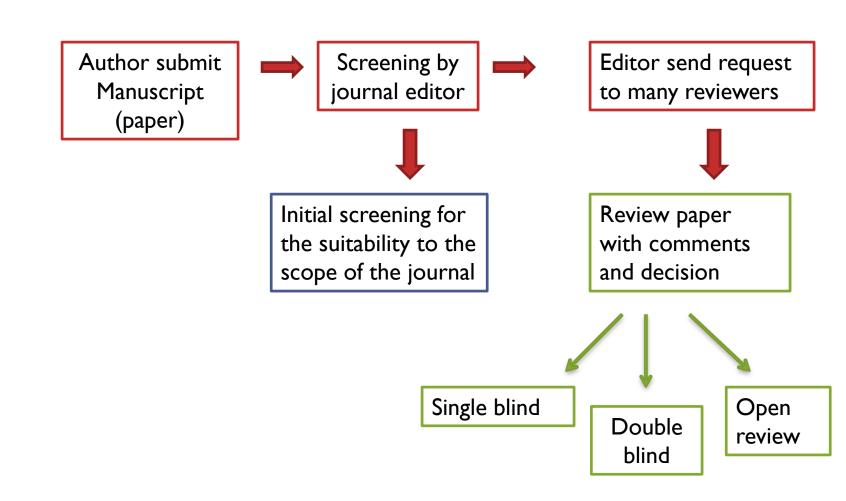




Sections of the scientific paper



The process of peer publication review



Ethics

Plagrism is the process of stealing someone work or idea.

Self- Plagrism Copy a paragraph of paper even if they written by the same author.

Paraphrase

Putting the copied text between quotation mark "---" such as definition

Images

Avoid any mis-represent of any information in the original image

Cited figures from another work

Sample and Lab animals

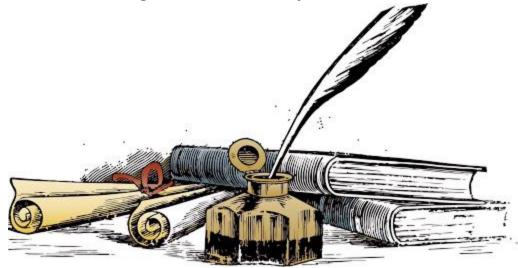
All the formal agreements should taken

License to deal with animals

Title

- Does the title convey the key features of the article.
- Does the title spark the interest and encourage the reader to read more.

• Does the title state the finding of the study.



Abstract

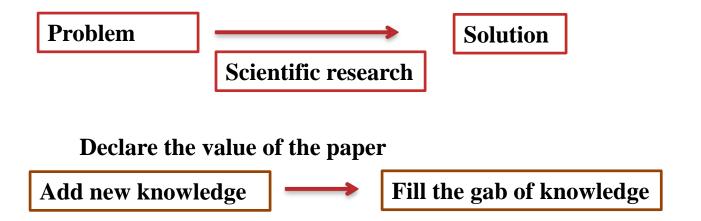
- Write the abstract matching the main article.
- Brief and concentrated.
- it should contains the following elements:
- A. Subject background.
- B. Fill the gap of knowledge.
- C. clear aim of the research.
- D. outline the methodology.
- E. Results and conclusion should associate the main aims of the study.

Introduction

- The aim of writing introduction
- 1. To display the topic of the research by placing the context (background).
- 2. Indicate to the **importance** of the research.
- 3. State the purpose of the research question (is the question that the a research project set out to answer) (research goal).

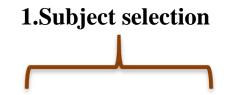
Essential elements of introduction

- Relevant information to create clear **background**.
- Cover the relevant literature review.
- Define the stated **terms**.
- Define the **acronyms** and write in full.
- Logical progression to highlight the **importance** of the topic to attract the interest of the reader.
- Enough detail to understand the research (Author should cite enough references).



- Highlight the aims and clear objectives of the Research
- Aim means your desire or what you hope to accomplish
 Ex. The aim of this study was set out to investigate(an infinitive verb)
- **Objective** refers to the performance or your action to achieve the aim. **Ex**. To achieve the aim of the study, we determined the frequency of..... (active sentences)

Methodology



2. Presentation

CONSORT 2010 Flow Diagram

Selection of Demographics
population of subjects
Number of Ex. Age, area
samples ...etc

Enrollment Assessed for eligibility (n=51) Excluded (n=17) Not meeting inclusion criteria (n=9) Declined to participate (n=8) • Other reasons (n=0) Randomised (n=34) Allocation Split mouth design Split mouth design Control - 2 QAMS-free acrylic disks placed in Experimental - 2 QAMS-free acrylic disks placed wells on one side of retainer; allocation of left or in wells on one side of retainer; allocation of left or right side based on assigned subject number from right side based on assigned subject number from randomised number sheet (n=34) randomised number sheet (n=34) · Received allocated intervention (n=34) · Received allocated intervention (n=34) • Did not receive allocated intervention (n=0) • Did not receive allocated intervention (n=0) Follow-up Lost to follow-up (give reasons) (n=0) Lost to follow-up (give reasons) (n=0) Discontinued intervention (n=2) Discontinued intervention (n=2) One subject withdrew after 24 hours · One subject withdrew after 24 hours · One subject used antibacterial mouthrinse · One subject used antibacterial mouthrinse while wearing appliance while wearing appliance

Analysis

Analysed (n=32)

• Excluded from analysis (n=0)

Analysed (n=32)

· Excluded from analysis (n=0)

• Explain the details about excluded subjects.

How the samples selected.

Methodology

Sampling bias (method of samples collection)

Methods of selection samples

- Random sampling: select sample from the target population randomly.
 Ex. Using phone number to make survey.
- **2. Opportunity sampling:** involves simply asking anyone who happens to be there if they would like to participate. For instance, asking students in the library if they would be willing to complete a survey.
- **3. Stratified sampling**: may represent by selection bias of sample . Sample divided into population and sub-population.

Methodology

Validity and Reliability

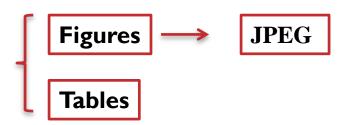
Validity: the ability to measure what you intend to measure.

Reliability: is the ability to measure consistently in order to have a reliable study. if the research undertaken again under the same condition, you will expect same results.

 Reproducibility: is the ability of the experiment to be duplicate.

Results

- Statistical analysis
- Presenting data
- 1. Understandable



- 2. Descriptive title: legends should highlight the mean key elements to justified the importance but not repeat the contents
- 3. No abbreviations.
- 4. Columns and rows of a table should be labelled clearly.

Discussion and conclusion

- Explain how the results address the aims.
- Fill the gab of knowledge.
- Suggest idea of future research.
- Assess the impact of the research

Drawback (limitations).



Difference between introduction and discussion

- In the introduction, the author pointes the landscape to place the research.
- In the discussion:
- I) the author assesses his own work.
- 2) Compare his finding with previous work with explanations.
- 3) then leave the reader with clear impression of how the work impact on the landscape that described in the introduction.

Conclusion

- Restate the hypothesis of your study.
- Restate the significant findings.
- Mention the contribution your study has made to the existing literature
- Limitations
- Recommendations and future research.

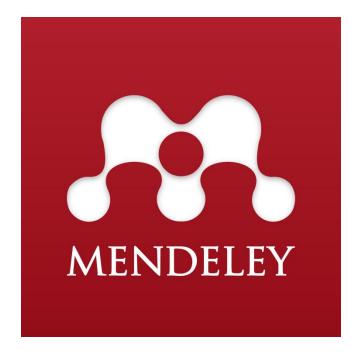
References

- Relevant.
- Cited correctly.
- Current and up-to-date.
- For references style read the instructions of selected journal.

Referencing Style

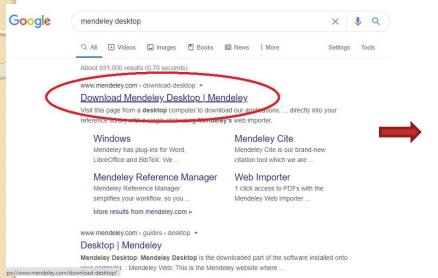
- The Vancouver system used in medical and scientific journal
- > The Harvard system
- Chicago manual of style
- American Psychological Association (APA)- Psychology, education and other social sciences
- American Medical Association (AMA) Medicine & biological sciences
- Modern Language Association (MLA)- literature & arts

How to use Mendeley to organize your references

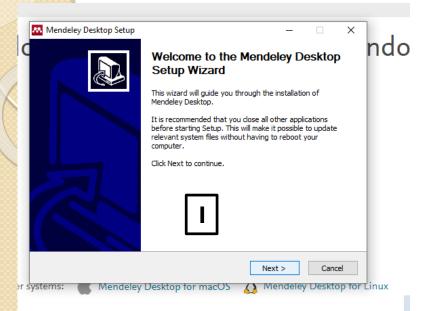


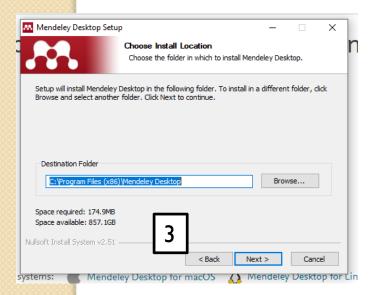
Download

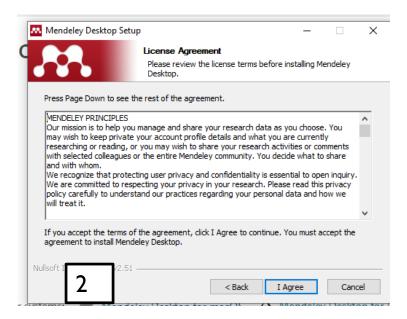
1. Free download

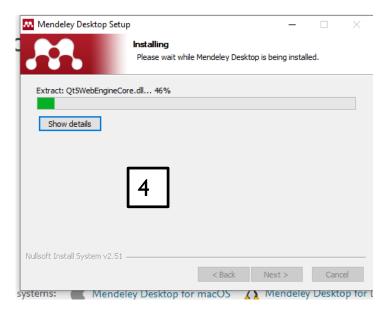


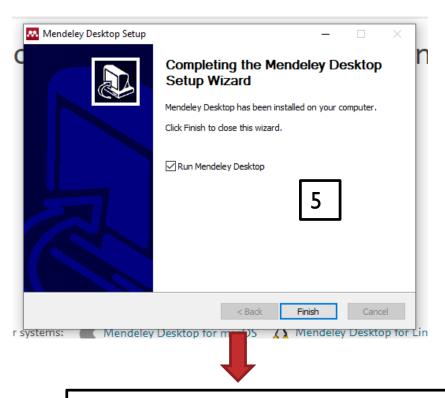




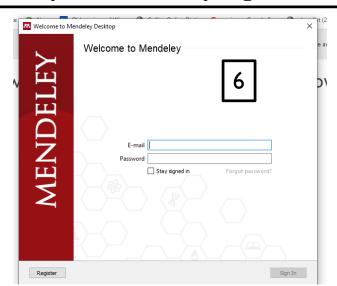


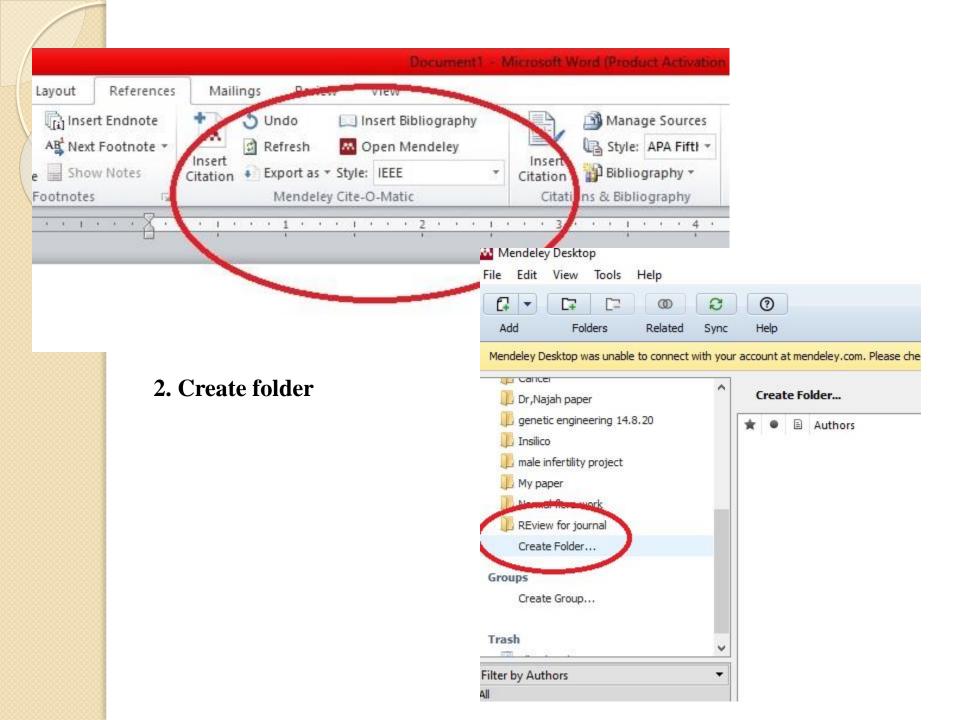




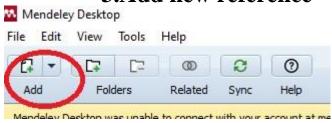


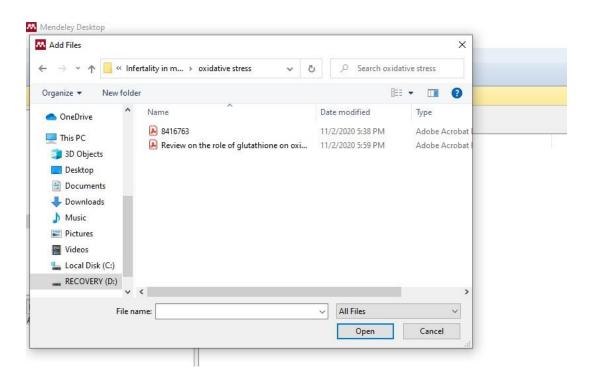
Create your account by registration

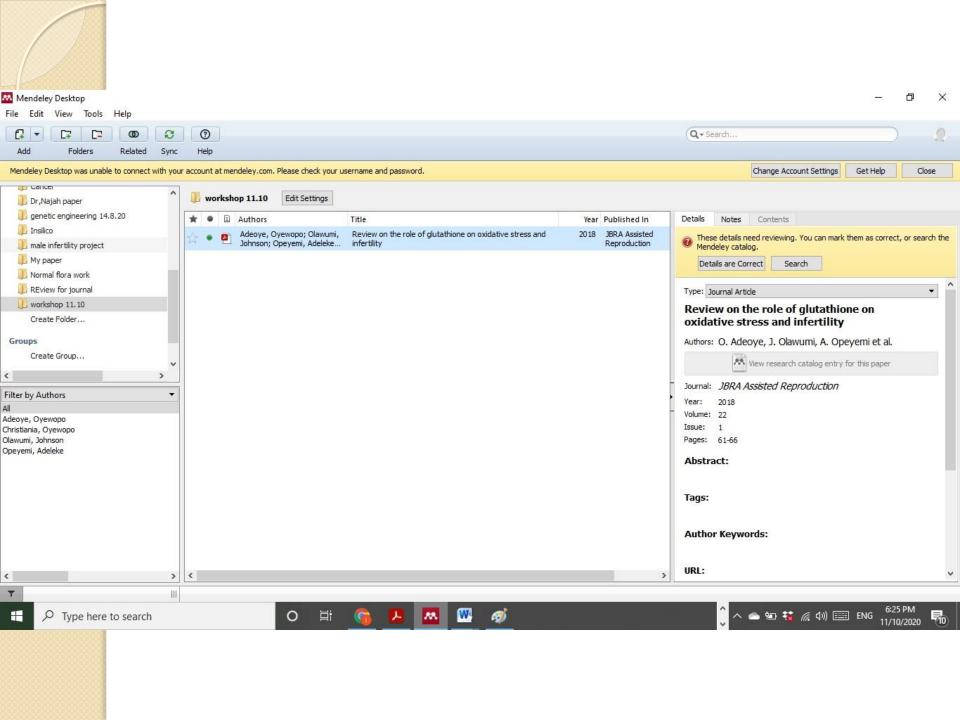




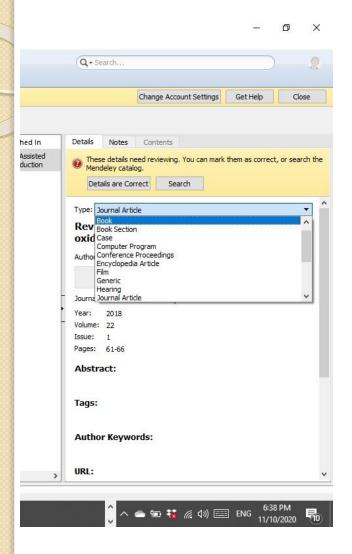
3.Add new reference



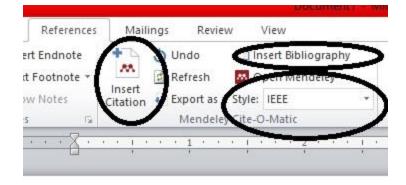




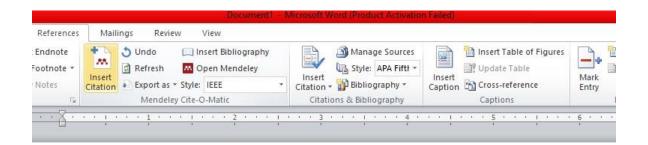
Type



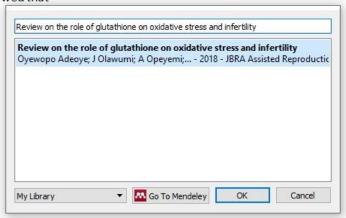
Insert citation and Bibliography



The results thowed that



The results thowed that



The results thowed that [1]



Graduates of the Publons Academy practical Peer Review course have been endorsed by a qualified mentor after completing peer review course work corresponding to 10-15 hours.

CERTIFIED PUBLONS ACADEMY PEER REVIEWER

Publions, in accordance with the recommendation of the Managing Director, hereby recognize

Ayat Al-laaciby

As having completed the Publons Academy Practical Peer Review course to a satisfactory level on the 20th of July 2020.

4

Dr. A.R.H. Preston, CEO, Publons.com

Thank you